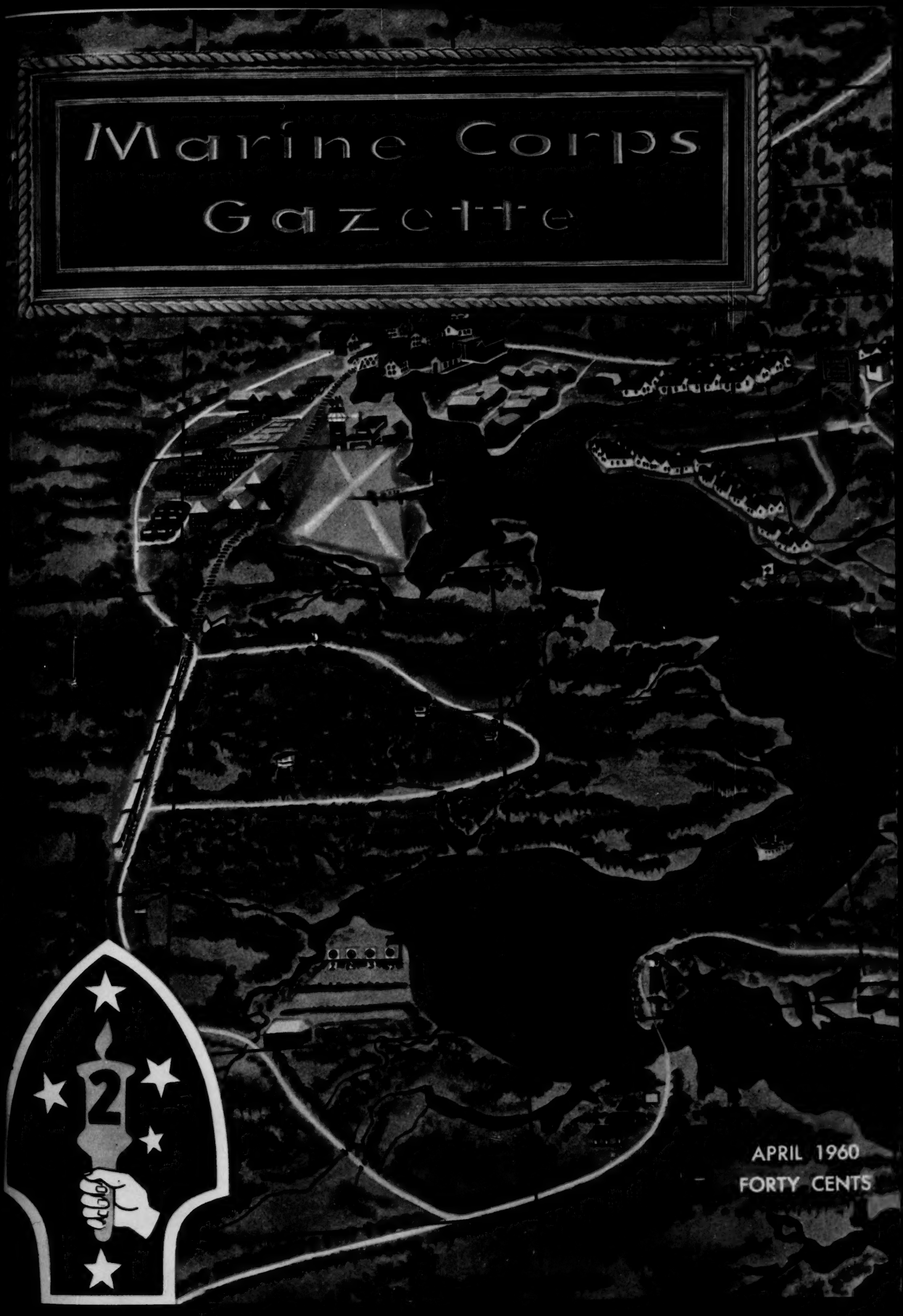
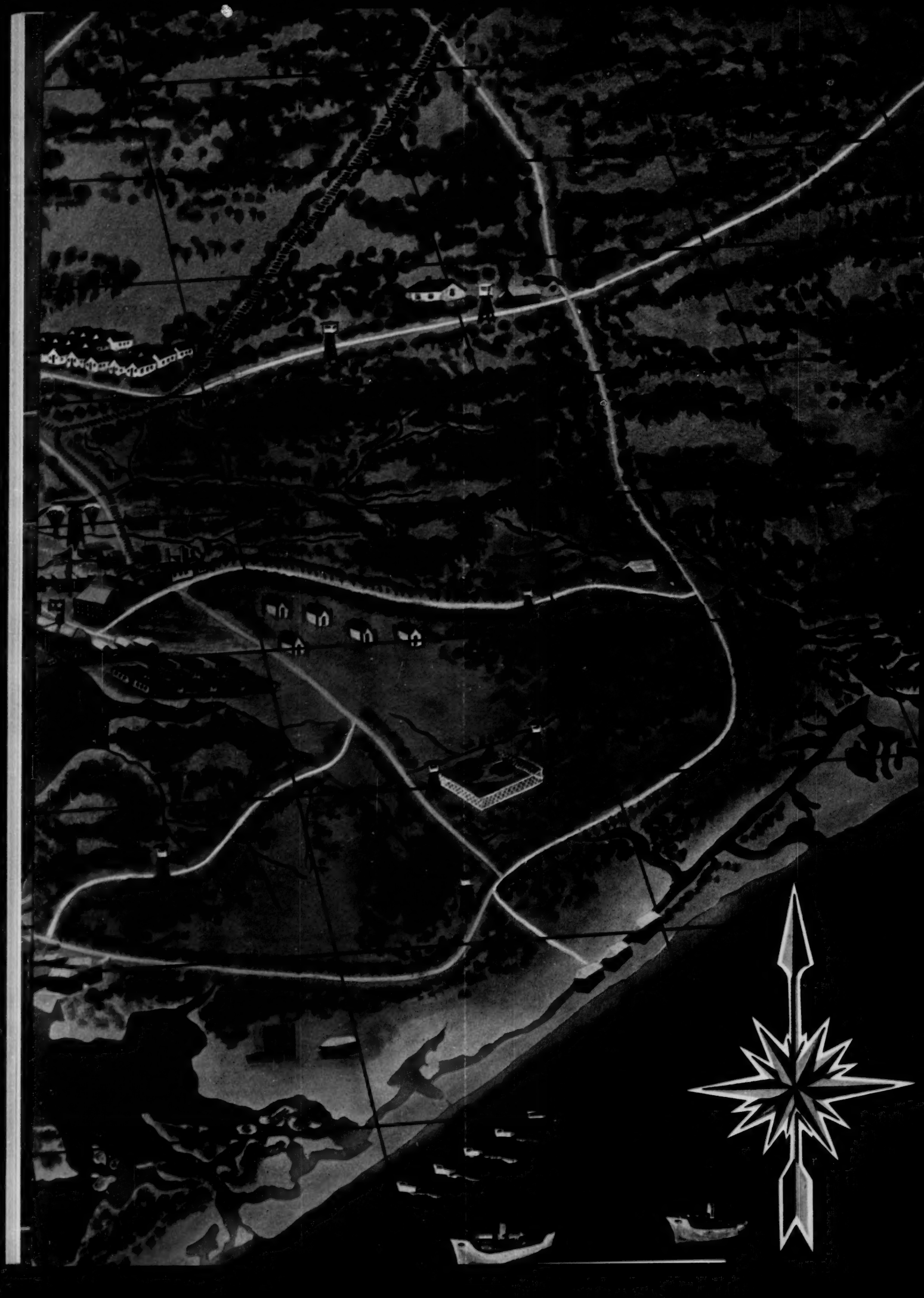
Marine Corps Gazette



APRIL 1960

FORTY CENTS



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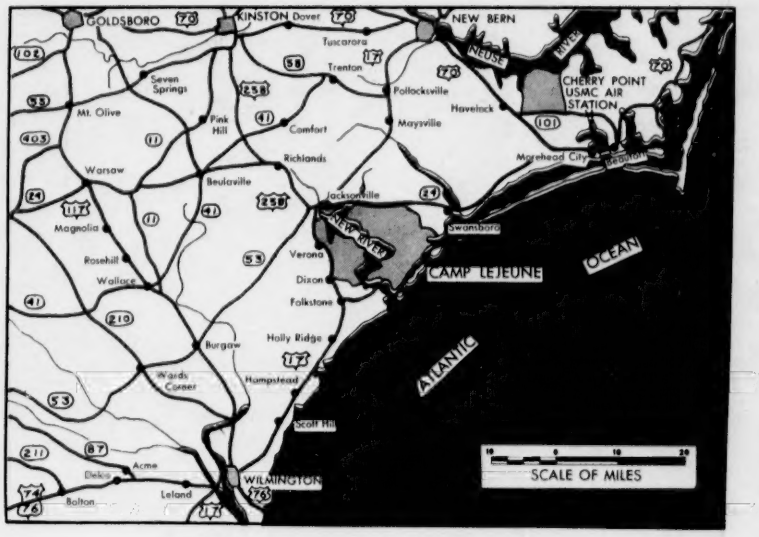


MCB, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

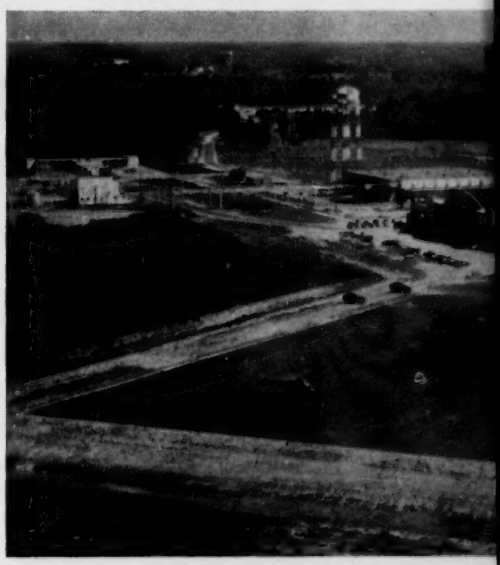
Camp Lejeune

AGySgt Robert F. Fleischauer's painting of Camp Lejeune, home of the 2nd MarDiv is no road map or firing chart. Distortion brings out detail. He tried to hit the high spots that Marines of the "Follow Me" Division will remember, brief new comers to the base.

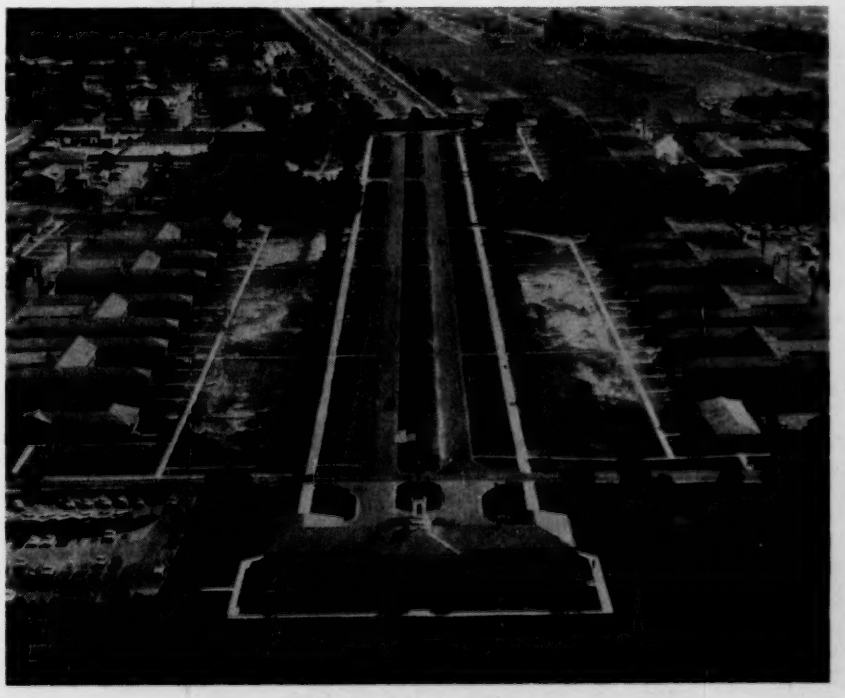
Key to Places on Cover

Amphibian Base	2.7—H.2
Amphib Training Area (Mile Hammock Bay)	3.8—I.5
Antitank Range	5.4—H.8
Back Gate	5.5—F.2
Camp Geiger	1.1—E.9
Courthouse Bay	2.9—H.1
Division Engineers	3.1—H.0
Engineer Stockade	4.7—G.0
Industrial Area	3.8—F.8
ITR	1.8—G.9
Jacksonville	2.8—D.9
Magazine Area	4.3—F.2
Main Gate	3.3—D.3
MCAF	1.7—D.1
MCB CP	3.4—F.8
Midway Park (Housing)	3.4—D.5
Montford Point	2.2—D.2
MOQ	2.8—E.5
Naval Hospital	2.9—F.8
Onslow Beach	3.6—J.7 to 5.9—H.9
Parachute Tower	3.5—F.9
Rifle Range	1.6—H.5
2d Div CP	3.4—F.3
Sneads Ferry	2.4—I.5
Stone Bay	1.8—H.8
Tarawa Terrace	2.8—D.4
Trailer Park	1.0—E.5

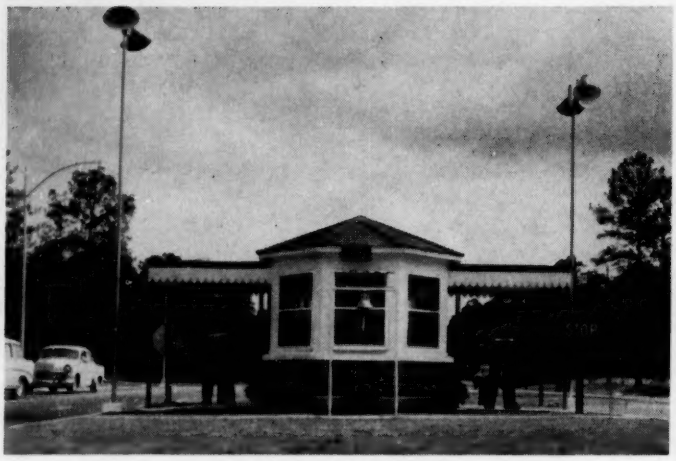
BGen S. S. Wade, CG MCB, Camp Lejeune



Airstrip, MCAF,

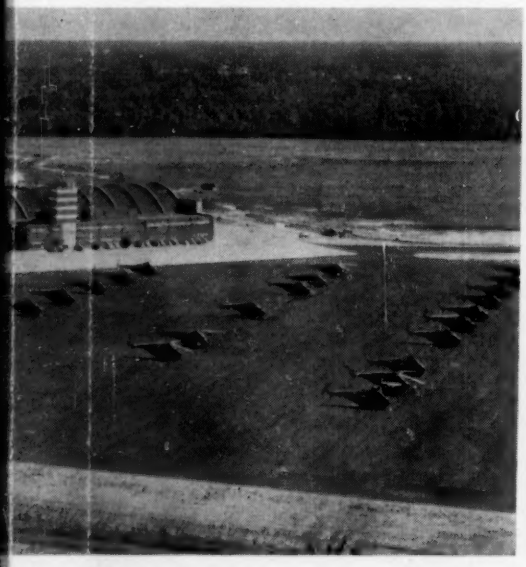


Hadnot Point Area

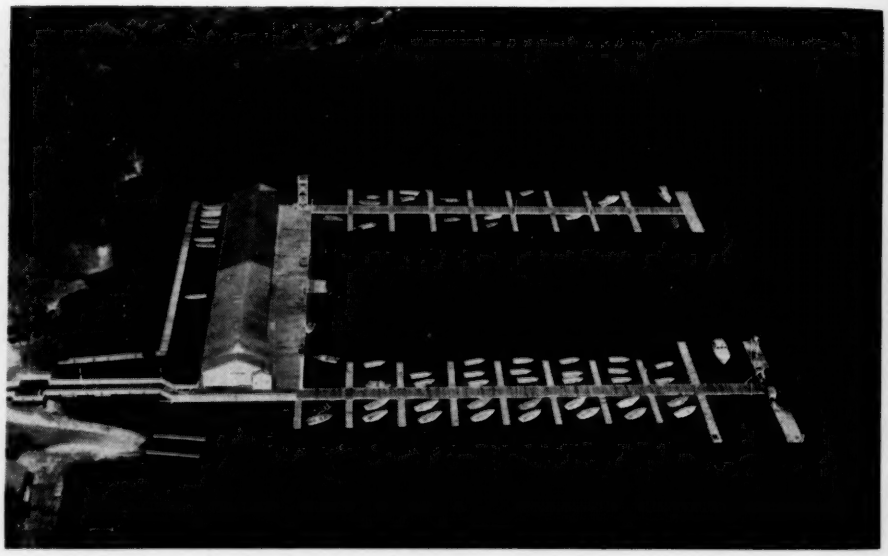


Main Gate, MCB

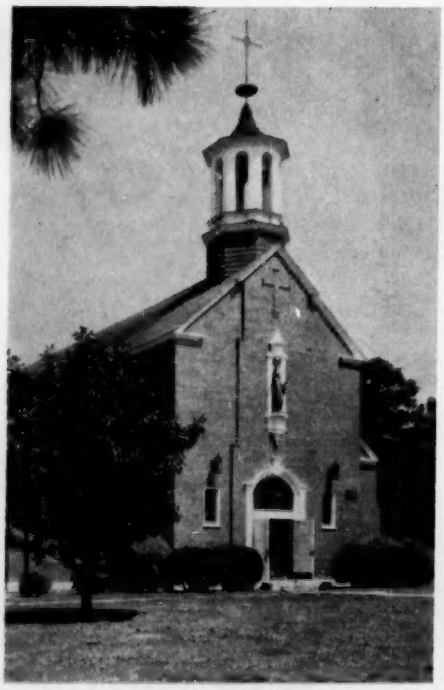
Post Theater



New River, N. C.



Wallace Creek Boathouse



Catholic Chapel

Headquarters Building, MCB

Marine Corps 1960

The Marine Corps Association Newsletter

An unofficial digest of news of interest to our members

New CMC Policy

In a recent personal letter to field commanders, the Commandant of the Marine Corps set forth his policies pertaining to official CMC visits. Extracts from the letter follow:

"On any visit where the rendition of honors may be indicated, I do not desire that honors include a saluting battery, nor do I wish any departure honors.

"In the preparation of proposed itineraries, I want no special demonstrations scheduled. If a unit training schedule includes a training exercise or ordnance demonstration which happens to coincide with the approximate time of my visit, I offer no objection to the delay or advance of a few days of a particular phase of such scheduled training, to permit my observation. Except in rare occasions, my schedules will be promulgated in sufficient time to enable most activities to prepare an itinerary related to normal activities without shuffling training schedules or prior commitments. In other words, I want as little vibration as possible, which might be related solely to my being present.

"I like to talk to individuals. I can spend my limited time more profitably this way than looking at things through field glasses or walking through heads and washrooms."

With regards to social affairs, the Commandant emphasized that large receptions should be kept to a minimum and that other social activities in connection with his visit "remain on the small group level and be of an informal nature." He desires as few off-post commitments as practicable. "After all," he concludes, "my purpose is to visit Marine Corps activities, and the time will always be too short to do this properly."

Congress and the Corps

Top news in Washington this spring remains the national defense budget. Headlines flare up from fragments of testimony. Parade of military witnesses to various committee hearings on Capitol Hill continues.

Behind the headlines:

Long hours of research, study, preparation, and the give-and-take of questioning.

Example:

The unclassified record of the House sub-committee on appropriations alone runs so far to 1,520 closely printed pages.

Here in capsule form is the view Congressmen got of Marine Corps plans, objectives, operations and requirements:

The $47.9 Million Question

What strength does the Corps need? Congressmen asked this again and again. Last year Congress authorized $43.1 million for 25,000 added Marines. Funds weren't released. For 1961 they'd cost $47,995,000.

Answers given:

For a hot or cold limited-war situation: Needed, a 110,000-Marine FMF. Now on hand: 90,000. During FY '61, savings from transplacement and four-year enlistments will allow adding up to 7,000 Marines to FMF. This will closely approximate FMF strength in FY '57 when total strength was 200,000.

The 45,000-Marine Ready Reserve will help fill the gaps upon mobilization.

Levels for FY '61: MarDivs 90%; MAWs, 80%; Combat and Combat Support, 90% (except FSR, 72%); Air Training Command, 15%. A 200,000

(See **Congress and the Corps** next page)

Comm-Electronics

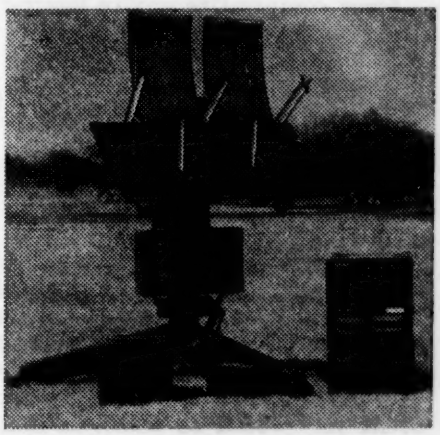
Mortar Locator Ready for Field

A tattle-tale device that spots hostile mortars at first blurp is ready for the field.

Five years in the making, a Marine Corps product from the word go, Emerson Electric's AN/KPQ-1 mortar locator is geared to keep pace with troops.

Delivery to FMF begins this month.

Lightweight, rugged, portable, it



AN/KPQ-1

doesn't hold with egghead characteristics of most computers. Average Marine can quickly learn to operate.

It has land, sea and air qualities; can be dropped by parachute, towed in a trailer, be mounted in a tank.

It comes apart for easy handling, sets up in 30 minutes.

It's amphibious. Packaged sections can be floated ashore if need be.

Able to traverse full circle, the locator can exercise general battlefield surveillance, register base point of artillery.

Computer has built-in test problem that lets operator know in seconds if circuitry is doing its job.

MCLFDC did field tests with assist from Ft. Sill's Army Artillery Board.

Radio Fronts

The AN/MRC-83 has outstripped the AN/MRC-55 in race to the field. It will replace AN/MRC-6 as fast as sets are produced. 1stMarDiv gets it first as one-for-one replacement for its AN/MRC-6N, some other sets.

Congress and the Corps

Marine Corps would allow 109,847 in FMF with manning levels of MarDivs, 100%; MAWs, 90%; Combat Support, 95%.

For a general-war situation: Needed, an FMF of 134,506. Strength to support this size FMF: 234,000. Upwards of 250,000 can be visualized, depending on situation.

What can a 175,000-level Marine Corps do? "The job intended to be done for 175,000 men." The Corps can field three combat divisions and wings, with no backup, nothing in the pipeline. They cannot stay on; go into a general war. Further, even for limited war, only two of the division-wing teams can deploy with adequate support. Combat capability of one team is "seriously impaired." Corps will reactivate the two BLTs promised "early in FY '61." CMC hopes to add at least one more—"on Okinawa."

The Individual Marine

The 1959 recruit had a GCT of 106.7. He cost $4,255 to clothe, feed and equip. He'll cost $5 more in FY '61. Over 95% enlisted for four years (37% of USMC now four year); one in five reenlisted.

Reenlistment rates by fields:

Crafts, 25.7%; mechanical and repair, 24%; ground combat, 18.2%; electronics, 15.5%. In 1959, 11,895 Marines got pro pay. No change in P-1, but in FY '61, USMC asked DOD to pay higher P-2 pay to 1,100 Marines. (DOD authorized 772—and 772 more if 1544 P-1 cancelled.)

Some comparative service figures:

	Army	*Air Force*	*Navy*	*USMC*
Percentage of officers	11.5	15.6	11.3	9.2
Percentage enlisted extending over range E-4 to E-9	53	58.5	55.5	40
Percentage in Mental Groups I-III	83.4	90	83.5	84.2
Reenlistment rate	21.5	45.7	23.4	20.2

The Reserve Marine

FY '61 budget will pay 34,471 Marines in 48-drill ground units, 213 in the 24-drill RLT staff units, 2,745 six-month trainees, Total: 37,429. MARTC is to have 6,900 in 48-drill squadrons, 200 in 24-drill Marine Air Reserve Groups, 471 six-month trainees. Total: 7,571. Also in the Reserve without drill pay: 8,752 officers, 118,094 enlisted. Thus, 45,000 members of the "best MCR yet" would be ready, as individual replacements, to bring FMF to within 14,000 of required limited-war strength. All units schedule multiple drills for more training, will convert to M-series T/O by end FY '61.

Where Will You Go?

Here's the overall distribution:

	FY '59	*FY '60*	*FY '61*	*Officers*
Operating Forces	57.6	60.8	64.8	8,340
Training	23.5	20.9	17.5	4,096
Support	10.8	10.8	10.7	2,543
Transient, sick, etc.	8.1	7.5	7.0	1,221
		Total:		16,200

For FY '61, "operating forces" break down this way:
FMF billets—7,618 officers (55.8%)
Security—470 officers (7.3%)
Afloat—252 officers (1.7%)

Other categories not itemized, but for FY '60, they are:
Supply Establishments—305 officers (2%)
Base Service & Administration—1,696 officers (10%)
Joint & Liaison activities—530 officers (3%)
Students—1,526 officers (9.5%)
Overhead—1,918 officers (12%)
Reserve Training—565 officers (3%)

Marine Corps expects to lose 2,200 officers, gain 1,900, make up the difference with 300 WOs. The 1,071 SWAG agreements increase to 1,200. All officers brought aboard in FY '61, will have three years to do; 20%, four years.

More Radio News

Efforts to come up with a transistorized power supply for jeep-mounted AN/MRC-83 are bearing fruit. Ripe for plucking: Collins PP-2352/UR, already lab tested, due for field testing by MCLFDC this month. Transistors give big boost in power (35%) over dynamotors which lose up to half their wattage during conversion.

- Man-packed (35 lbs) AN/PRC-41, battery-powered, self-contained unit for frontline air to ground communicating. Engineering model due in April for test by MCLFDC.
- Avco's AN/PRC-42 portable follows. Not a line-of-sight model as is the 41, it reaches 50 miles. Compact, lightweight, it relieves two of the three men needed to tote, operate the AN/GRC-9.
- More about AN/MRC-83: This set combines with another Collins product, AN/ARC-55, to make a hot TAC tool—AN/MRC-87, also due in April for test by MCLFDC. Tactical use: to request and to direct air support.

Shooting Fronts

You may well fire a new pistol course for record this year—with both hands.

Tests begin this month on the West Coast looking for a better course to augment or revise present methods.

Many recommendations are on hand, will be tested. Final course won't be firm until tests are run by MCRD, San Diego, and 2d ITR. Their recommendations will govern. Best guess now: Course will include both one-hand and two-hand firing; will NOT include a fast draw.

Promotion

BuWeps is using, promoting "air refueling" (AR) as term for inflight refueling. Object: to avoid mixup with long-time accepted meaning of IFR (Instrument Flight Rules).

Fitness Reports

MCO 1611.3 doesn't apply to SNCO ranks. HQMC left out SNCOs because:

1) Order would reach the field too close to SNCO semi-annual marking period (29 Feb).

2) Enough test data would come from officer fitness reports without taking on paper load of evaluating 30,986 SNCO reports.

Whatever system of fitness reporting is firmed, says G-1, will be "across-the-board"—E-5 through 0-8. Planned for all: a new form.

How It Adds Up
(In millions of dollars)

	Authorized to Obligate (NOA)			Actual Expenditures		
	FY-59	FY-60	FY-61	FY-59	FY-60	FY-61
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	660.7	644.6	607.0	623.5	608.0	605.0
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	23.8	24.3	25.0	23.5	24.2	25.0
Operation & Upkeep, Marine Corps	173.1	175.8	176.0	172.2	169.0	172.0
Procurement, Marine Corps	25.0	133.8	94.0	156.1	154.0	156.0
TOTAL:	882.6	844.7	808.0	975.3	955.2	958.0

Modern Weapons for Modern Doctrine

Read this before you requisition the highly publicized new gear. Many items are asked for in FY '61 budget, but most will have a three to five-year "stretchout." Some examples.

- New 7.62mm weapons (M14 rifle and M60 machine gun). East coast units will get them in FY '61. Total program takes four years.
- XM72, the rocket launcher which gives more range and lethality than AT rifle grenade: a five year program beginning FY '62.
- Antitank guided missiles: A five-year program, beginning FY '62. DART has been discontinued. SS-10 and 11 did not pass USMC tests. COBRA is latest contender.
- FY '61 request will buy 48% of comm-electronic gear for active forces, including OrgRes units. Whole program takes until FY '65.
- No trucks, ¾-ton, convertible Mules are requested; although the vehicle and a 1½-ton big brother look promising.
- The HR3S will replace the HUS; none asked for FY '61.

Artist's concept of HR3S-1 in combat area

- If the budget is approved, Navy aircraft orders are to include in FY '61, the F8U2N, F4H1, the A4D2N, and some of its future replacement—the A2F1. Also, the HUS as an "additional badly needed increase of vertical assault helicopters for the Marine Corps." Navy also wants an improved *Sidewinder* for the F8U2N and F4H1; hopes to buy *Bullpup* "in some quantity" plans to test and evaluate *Corvus* and *Eagle/Missileer* systems. Corvus is air-to-ground, Eagle/Missileer calls for a subsonic aircraft with a very high performance radar to team with a long-range, high-performance air-to-air missile. It would have a long time on station.

(See Congress and the Corps next page)

Why the XM-70?

Helicopter-transportable, this conventional close support artillery weapon has accuracy "better than the 105mm howitzer," also the range to support helicopter operations: "between 12,000 and 20,000 yards."

Firing six 115mm rounds in 2½ seconds, one piece is worth a battery of 105s against troops in the open. Each round is also more lethal than the 105, or the 4.2.

Most confusing: the rocket-*boost* principle. The piece is conventional, not a guided missile. Rounds are rifled, and spin-stabilized. In fact, highly-lethal conventional ammo can be fired well beyond 4.2" mortar range. The rocket boost gives still more range without heavier parts to withstand higher chamber pressures and recoil. Recoil is so slight that "trails" don't dig in, they act only as outriggers for balance.

The XM-70 can be: manhandled, towed by 3/4-T "Convertimule," fired direct fire, fired single-shot or automatic, fitted with various fuzes. Its two three-tube clusters revolve rounds into a single launch tube like a six-gun—or the ancient Gatling.

Work began in June 1957. The Army has built three prototypes, using funds largely from the Marine Corps. The Corps expects to have the first battery in the field (six launchers) by Feb 1962.

The XM-70 needs a name. It's *not* a "moritzer."

Well Dressed Marines

Uniform Board is expected to act this month on wear-test data of Dacron-wool all-weather "greens" slated to replace wool kersey winter service. If approved, the new uniform is still a long way from issue stage; present service uniforms must first be purged from QM shelves.

Officer service (Ike) jacket will probably go out in July. It's been replaced by bellows-back coat. Jackets may continue to be worn by enlisted on-station and during working hours.

In-again out-again four-piece coats for enlisted and officers got another stay of execution. Last word: Okay to wear until unserviceable.

Training Fronts

A Marine Corps study is now checking costs of using closed-circuit TV to train Marines in technical skills. Advantages: more can see small details of electronics repair, similar training; lectures can be "taped," passed from base to base. One big advantage: help in mobilization training, if installed beforehand.

Congress and the Corps

• A rundown of major procurement items: 7.62 weapons, Davy Crockett, Hawk, Redeye, Honest John, improved radar, long-range radio relay, special countermeasures equipment; paraballoon antenna for radar, amphibious trucks, aluminum matting for SATS. Matting to be bought will equip three of the projected nine SATS wanted.

• Twenty GV-1 air refuelers are asked; 16 more have been ordered with previous funds.

Other Services

• Adm Burke: "The proposal to remove Polaris submarines from our operating forces and lump them in an overall strategic command is both impractical and dangerous."

• Gen Lemnitzer (Questioned why USMC dropped *Lacrosse* in Sep '59): "We had certain important features in that cancelled improved program that the Marines wanted . . . we just did not have the money." Under further questioning, he defended first generation Lacrosse reliability (classified) as "Missilewise, I think that's pretty high." He also said the equipment "will be subjected to electronic countermeasures with a view to further improving our invulnerability to jamming. . . ."

State of the Art

The Army Chief of Staff was asked to provide a list of items needed for modernization, but not in the '61 budget. His list, arranged in order of priority included:

1 More M14 rifles
2 Self-propelled 105mm howitzers
3 Extended range ammo for 105s
4 Self-propelled 175mm guns
5 M60 tanks
6 Infrared fire control for M60
7 New 81mm mobile weapon
8 New shoulder-fired assault rocket
9 115mm chemical rocket w/multiple launchers
10 Surveillance drones
11 Aerial cranes
12 ECM to jam enemy artillery fuzes
13 90mm recoilless rifle
14 Rolling fluid transporters
15 Amphibious arctic personnel and cargo carriers
16 Over-the-beach combat transporters.

Statistics Prove Marines Different

The Marine Corps *is* different, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) has released the figures to prove it.

Only in the Marine Corps do fighting men outnumber dependents. As of 30 Sep 1959, 173,575 Marines had 165,855 dependents—65,467 wives, 99,013 children, 1,375 other. For all services dependents outnumbered the troops, 3,543,139 to 2,479,247.

If you're statistics-minded, each Marine had .381 wives, .560 children, and .008 other dependents. Marine officers were 78.3% married, had an average of 1.43 children each. Only Navy has more bachelor officers (23.8%). All DOD averages 51.5% married, officers, 84.6.

One reason: the Corps is a young service. Nearly 90% of first enlistments are by teenagers (40% by 17-year-olds). Average age is 23.6 years. It breaks down like this:

E9	*E8*	*E7*	*E6*	*E5*	*E4*	*E3*	*E2*	*E1*
41.2	39.6	37.7	33.7	30.1	24.7	21.5	20.2	19.3

Average age of general officers was 50.97, of 2dLts 22.94.

Low age and percentage of dependents have two effects: less cost to the government and a lower reenlistment rate. The latter helps keep the age down. A reenlistment rate around 45% could rapidly "age" a service.

Small size of the Corps is also brought out. All officers (16,200 in FY 61) could not man the Pentagon where 15,338 DOD civilians, 2,000 others, and 9,913 officers worked last year.

Band of Brothers still describes Marine officers. They are outnumbered by these *ranks* in other services: Army Capts (29,588), 1stLts (16,886); USAF Majs (22,934), Capts (43,558), and 1stLts (35,377). Incidentally, entire Marine enlisted strength is outnumbered by Army ROTC program.

Progressive Extinction

Quartermaster General is keeping all SDOs informed on progress of plans to abolish SDO category. Main points of working draft of proposed legislation so far include:

• No SDO designation; former SDOs become unrestricted.

• Office of QMG will be retained.

• First selection board to Colonel and below will not pass over more former SDOs than other unrestricted officers. All lieutenant colonels and below get this "protection" on first promotion chance.

A new MOS field and career pattern is under study. QMG will keep SDOs informed.

Scuttlebutted

If you're slated for MCEC, Quantico next fall don't believe scuttlebutt about drastically shortened courses. No major change is now planned for Senior or Junior Courses. Basic School might be cut a few weeks.

Even if a drastic change were decided later, it takes advance notice to revise syllabi, cut many orders involved.

Physical Fitness

HQMC is pushing physicals for all SNCOs over 30 years of age. 1stMarDiv started giving physicals to its top paygraders last year; MCS Quantico kicked off a similar program in Feb '60, staggers input by scheduling exams during birth month anniversary of examinees. Average time for head-to-toe check: two hours.

Plastic Bags

MCEB is testing knockdown water and fuel bags that empty stack 20 per pallet, cost one third less than cans and, because of their lightweight, will allow a 25 per cent bigger payload for truck or aircraft. How? They're made of paper and plastic. Containers are heavy-duty Polyethylene bags inside double layers of VC-3 cardboard, come in two sizes: five-gallon for water, eight-gallon for fuel.

The Rub

Net skivvies from Norway (Brynje) aren't catching on with cold weather troops. Reason: Chafe. Thirty six hundred pairs tested by 1stMarDiv at Pickle Meadows, warmer climates, too, wore well for the most part. Wide, deep weave retained body heat in cold, made for ventilation, rapid cooling in the heat. The rub was: heavy packs didn't sit well on knotty weave. Next step: Softer woven underwear, lighter packs.

1960 SLATES

At the request of the Marine Corps Association, the 1960 lieutenant colonel and major "slates" are printed for the information of members. This is the first time they've been given wide distribution. Here's why:

Just as the word implies, a slate is only a planning document subject to change. Some changes have already been made. More will certainly be. Factors such as death, accidents, retirements, resignations, changes of billets, and transfers to and from other services can't be controlled by personnel planners. In field grades, changing one officer's assignment isn't a one-for-one switch; it frequently affects several other assignments.

One sure problem: selection boards this summer will force changes. As an example, 3dMarDiv was understrength in 1stSgts, several were on the way. Selection board results in one day put 3d Div 1stSgts 15% overstrength.

Another problem: new legislation. The "hump" bill and end of tombstone promotions had a big impact. Even so, 80% of the 1959 colonels' slate held firm.

It is a firm policy of the Personnel Department, HQMC, to disturb the slates as little as possible in order to insure maximum stability and sound planning.

The colonels' slate has been given special distribution by HQMC. There are no actual printed slates in lower ranks, although a similar planning process is used.

One caution: these aren't orders. You can't collect travel pay with certified true copies of the GAZETTE.

Lieutenant Colonels

Adams, A. L. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Adams, H. W. Fr HQMC
To 1stMarDiv ETASep
Adams, S. M. Fr MCS Quant
To LFTUPac ETA Jul
Ahee, D. Fr 2dMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Akstin, A. A. Fr Stf, ComPhibPac
To I-I Det ETA Aug
Allen, H. E. Fr 2dMAW
To AirFMFPac ETA Aug
Allen, P. L. Fr MCAS CherPt
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Allen, V. E. Fr PGScol
To DASA SandiaB ETA Jul
Amerine, R. R. Fr MARTD Olathe
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Anderson, E. A. Fr PGScol
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Anderson, N. E. Fr MCS Quant
ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Anderson, R. L. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Anderson, R. W. Fr ComCruLant
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Anderson, R. L. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Nov
Anglin, E. O. Fr SrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Armitage, G. T. Fr HQMC
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Armstead, R. C. Fr DASA SandiaB
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Atwater, W. L. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Avant, P. F. Fr 2dMAW
To MAD Jax ETA Jul
Babashanian, P. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv ETA Dec
Baird, R. Fr 1stMarBrig
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Feb61
Baird, W. E. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Bale, E. L. Fr I-I SDiego
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Barbour, R. J. Fr MAD PaxRiv
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Barker, E. L. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Barnes, F. W. Fr ForTrpsPac
To MCSC Barstow ETA Jul
Barr, H. R. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Barrow, R. H. Fr NROTC Tulane
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Bartosh, W. R. Fr ColDegProg
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
Bartram, V. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCSA Phila ETA Dec
Batdorff, R. W. Fr 2dMAW
To 2dMarDiv ETA Sep
Baughman, L. D. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Nov
Beale, C. H. Fr CINCNELM
To JAG Scol (Stu) ETA Sep
Bear, R. J. Fr MCSC Albany
To ForTrpsLant ETA Aug
Beckett, J. W. Fr MB Anna
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Bennett, W. R. Fr HQMC
To CINCPac ETA Aug
Bennison, W. H. Fr MCAS CherPt
To JAG WashDC ETA Jul
Berge, J. H. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Berrar, F. R. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Aug
Bigelow, K. K. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Jan61
Bjorson, R. A. Fr MCSC Barstow
To ForTrpsPac ETA Jul
Blackmun, A. W. Fr JCS
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Blass, W. D. Fr AC&S Col
To CONAD Norton AFB ETA Jul
Blumenstein, J. H. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Feb
Boag, A. R. Fr 2dMAW
To StrikForSo ETA Jul
Bohannon, T. J. Fr MCRS KSC
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Bolish, R. J. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Bolt, J. F. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Bonner, J. E. Fr 1stMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Boress, B. M. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Bourret, A. K. Fr NWC
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Boutwell, T. R. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Bowers, M. B. Fr 1stMAW
To MAD Pncla ETA Dec
Bradley, Q. A. Fr I-I Chgo
To MB NS SFran ETA Jul
Brandenburg, P. F. Fr MAD Pt Mugu
To 3dMarDiv. ETA Jan61
Brandon, W. E. Fr NROTC Univ Ky
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Brant, R. E. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Bratten, P. H. Fr MAAG Taiwan
To FMFLant ETA Sep
Breen, R. R. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant ETA Sep
Bridges, D. W. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Bright, C. L. Fr HQMC
To AirFMFPac ETA Feb
Bristow, J. B. Fr 4th MCRRD
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Brooks, D. H. Fr 1stMarBrig
To DASA WashDC ETA Jul
Brooks, L. V. Fr 1stMarDiv
To CincPac ETA Jun
Bruce, H. K. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Brumley, R. H. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Jan61
Buford, E. A. Fr AirFMFPac
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Burnam, T. J. Fr SrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Burton, T. M. Fr I-I Mil
To LFTUPac ETA Aug
Bush, D. S. Fr AWC
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Butcher, W. A. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD SDiego ETA Dec
Callaham, D. S. Fr CincPac
To HQMC ETA Aug
Canton, J. S. Fr HQMC
To NA Iraq ETA Jul
Card, E. W. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Card, H. W. Fr MAAG Taiwan
To 1stMarDiv ETA Sep
Carlson, A. G. Fr USS Boxer
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Carlson, E. C. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Dec
Carrington, G. W. Fr 2dMarDiv
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Carroll, J. H. Fr AFSC (Stu)
To HQMC ETA Aug
Case, W. N. Fr StrikForSo
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Casan, A. R. Fr HQMC
To CinCPac ETA Jul
Cassell, D. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Mar
Caulfield, W. M. Fr MB Yorktown Va
To FMFLant ETA Sep
Cervell, J. G. Fr MCRD PISC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Chalacombe, A. D. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCS Quant ETA Nov
Christi, W. R. Fr FMFLant
To ComCruLant ETA Jun
Clapp, A. J. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Clarke, F. J. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jul
Clarke, F. T. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Mar
Claude, E. P. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Cleeland, D. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Cochran, R. L. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Feb
Codispoti, G. S. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Coffey, M. J. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Nov
Cole, G. O. Fr I-I NRlns
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Coles, T. M. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Sep
Conger, J. E. Fr ColDegProg
To 2dMAW ETA Feb
Conley, R. F. Fr 2dMAW
To AWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Conrad, R. L. Fr MAD Pncla
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Conroy, D. Fr ColDegProg
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Cook, E. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Cook, H. E. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Cook, M. M. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA May
Corbett, L. V. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Corey, R. E. Fr AFSC
To HQMC ETA Aug
Crawford, P. L. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Creamer, J. A. Fr N Dept WashDC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Sep
Cronin, J. T. Fr PhibTraComLant
To SrCrs ETA Jul
Crossfield, C. C. Fr FMFLant
To UKJSSC (Stu) ETA Jun
Crowe, W. E. Fr SrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Cummings, D. L. Fr MCAS CherPt
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Daigle, A. P. Fr HQMC
To Richmond Army ETA Aug
Dair, W. G. Fr AirFMFPac
To HQMC ETA Mar
Daniels, E. R. Fr NSA Ft Meade
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Danowitz, E. F. Fr ANA Madrid
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Jan61
Davis, C. H. Fr CTF 79
To MAD Pncla ETA Jan61
Davis, R. N. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Davis, W. C. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Debell, G. J. Fr HQMC
To MCSC Barstow ETA Jul
Dees, H. C. Fr FMFLant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Delamar, R. F. Fr AirFMFLant
To I-I Houston ETA Jul
Delong, P. C. Fr SrCrs
To CinCSouth ETA Jul
Derryberry, D. G. Fr ColDegProg
To MAD CorpC ETA Jul
Dewees, R. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Dillow, R. O. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Dominick, R. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Nov
Doswell, J. T. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Mar
Downs, J. V. Fr FMFPac
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Driftmier, J. F. Fr BuWps
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Dunn, E. P. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAF NRiver ETA Jul
Dutton, T. C. Fr NA, Taiwan
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Dyer, P. G. Fr 3dMAW
To MCAS Kaneohe ETA Dec
Earl, Q. V. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jun
Ebel, A. Fr ColDegProg
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Edwards, J. R. Fr HQMC
To MCRD PISC ETA Jul
Ellis, G. W. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Nov
Emils, A. L. Fr CinCPac
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Ervin, R. M. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Estey, R. F. Fr MCRS Det
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Eubank, W. L. Fr MCSC Albany
To HQMC ETA Aug
Ezell, D. E. Fr I-I Dal
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Farish, G. B. Fr MAAG Taiwan
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Farrell, G. E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Dec
Fawley, J. L. Fr I-I Houston
To CinCPac ETA Aug
Feezell, F. D. Fr I-I Forest Pk Ill
To SACEUR ETA Jul
Fegan, J. C. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Fenton, F. I. Fr 3dMarDiv
To I-I Bsn ETA Aug
Ferguson, C. D. Fr 2dMAW
To DOD WashDC ETA Jul
Fetters, J. C. Fr MCSC Albany
To HQMC ETA Aug
Fields, J. R. Fr I-I NorVa
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Fields, T. M. Fr AFSC
To HQMC ETA Jul
Finlayson, E. H. Fr 2dMAW
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Finn, H. J. Fr SrCrs
To CNO ETA Jul
Fisher, D. H. Fr SrCrs
To MSC Quant ETA Jun
Flinn, N. W. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Kaneohe ETA Nov
Foos, D. Fr 3dMarDiv
To I-I SDiego ETA Nov
Fossum, E. L. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Aug
Foster, H. E. Fr SrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Jun
Frankovic, B. J. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Free, W. A. Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS El Toro ETA Sep
Freeman, E. P. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Fribourg, L. E. Fr SrCrs
To MCRD PISC ETA Aug

Fris, E. S. Fr HQMC
To MCData Litton Indus ETA Jul
Flynn, M. E. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Jan61
Frothingham, J. L. Fr ForTrpsPac
To MB GLakes ETA Aug
Fulton, C. E. Fr3dMarDiv
To 6th MCRRD ETA Dec
Gall, W. Fr CinCPac
To AWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Gardner, J. E. Fr HQMC
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Garraty, R. F. Fr SrCrs
To MCRD SDiego ETA Jul
Gehri, D. J. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Gibson, B. P. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Gilbert, E. R. Fr AirWarCol
To HQMC ETA Jun
Gilson, L. A. Fr SrCrs
To NAG Korea ETA Sep
Gingher, H. R. Fr SrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Gould, W. R. Fr NROTC Chgo
To LFTULant ETA Jul
Grady, T. T. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Graham, L. L. Fr Ft Bliss
To MCRD SDiego ETA Aug
Graves, J. B. Fr MAD CorpC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Gray, R. C. Fr NWC
To NWC (Stf) ETA Jun
Gray, R. H. Fr I-I Kans
To FMFLant ETA Aug
Green, W. A. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Dec
Greenfield, G. C. Fr MCAS CherPt
To HQMC ETA Aug
Gregory, M. C. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Beau ETA Nov
Gregory, W. E. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Gross, L. V. Fr ColDegProg
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Haffey, E. H. Fr ColDegProg
To HQMC ETA Aug
Hall, R. Fr 3dMAW
To I-I Mattydale NY ETA Jul
Hammond, R. H. Fr AirFMFPac
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Hansen, J. E. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Hansen, N. M. Fr SrCrs
To NavDept ETA Jul
Harmon, L. G. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamLej ETA Dec
Harp, D. T. Fr HQMC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Harper, E. A. Fr MCData Litton Indus
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Harper, J. A. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jan61
Harrington, F. W. Fr CinCPac
To HQMC ETA Jul
Harris, D. R. Fr AirFMFPac
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Harris, L. P. Fr FMFPac
To MB Chasn ETA Jul
Harrison, P. Fr MARTD Jax
To 1stMarDiv ETA Sep
Hartley, D. S. Fr HQMC
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Haxton, F. C. Fr 3dMAW
To 3dMarDiv ETA Nov
Hay, H. Fr CinCEur
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Hays, J. E. Fr StrikForSo
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Hazel, G. H. Fr MCB CamLej
To I-I NorVa ETA Jul
Hazlett, W. W. Fr PGScol
To DASA SandiaB ETA Jul
Hearn, A. Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Hemstad, R. S. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Henley, P. B. Fr 1stMAW
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Dec
Herrick, D. L. Fr NTTU Saipan
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Higgins, W. B. Fr PGScol
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Hiller, E. R. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jun
Hilliard, R. C. Fr LFTUPac
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jan61
Hilton, K. N. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCSC Barstow ETA Nov
Hinsdale, C. E. Fr 1stMarDiv
To JAG WashDC ETA Aug
Hise, H. W. Fr 1stMAW
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Hoffman, C. W. Fr HQMC
To AWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Hogan, J. K. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Hollenbeck, M. K. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Holt, W. R. Fr MCB CamLej
To HQMC ETA Jul

Hood, J. A. Fr AirFMFLant
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Hood, W. R. Fr NROTC Vanderbilt
To HQMC ETA Aug
Hopkins, W. G. Fr FMFLant
To MCB CamLej ETA Jul
Horne, T. M. Fr HQMC
To NS WashDC ETA Sep
Horner, T. J. Fr SrCrs
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
House, C. A. Fr 3dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Hovatter, E. M. Fr MCRS Phila
To 4th MCRRD ETA Aug
Howe, O. E. Fr 1stMAW
To DOD ETA Mar
Hubbard, J. W. Fr MARTD Mfs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Hubka, F. J. Fr 1stMAW
To AGOS Keesler AFB ETA May
Huff, H. P. Fr 1stMAW
To FAA WashDC ETA Dec
Hughes, O. A. Fr ColDegProg
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Hull, M. A. Fr SrCrs
To Ft Bliss ETA Aug
Humphrey, H. M. Fr MCAS El Toro
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Hunt, R. M. Fr 3dMAW
To NA, Paris ETA Jul
Idler, B. T. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Ing, H. E. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jun
Jackson, O. G. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Jacobi, "H". E. Fr MARTD Seattle
To 1stMarDiv ETA Sep
James, A. E. Fr 1stMAW
To MARTD NorVa ETA Dec
Jaskilka, S. Fr FMFPac
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Jennings, F. C. Fr HQMC
To MARTD Mfs ETA Jul
Jensen, O. T. Fr NavDept
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Jerue, G. E. Fr I-I Mattydale NY
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Jillisky, L. R. Fr 2dMAW
To ComNavAirPac ETA Jul
Johnson, C. M. Fr I-I Trenton
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Johnson, F. M. Fr JCS WashDC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Johnson, R. W. Fr SrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Johnson, V. M. Fr NSG WashDC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Johnston, J. C. Fr 1stMarDiv
To CinCPac ETA May
Jones, J. R. Fr ForTrpsLant
To MCSC Albany ETA Jul
Josyln, W. G. Fr FMFLant
To 2dMarDiv ETA Sep
Juett, J. C. Fr HQMC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Kaenzig, W. W. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Kaseman, G. W. Fr 1stANGLICO
To MAD Pncla ETA Aug
Keagy, L. T. Fr SrCrs
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Keller, K. T. Fr MCAS Quant
To AirMFMLant ETA Jul
Kellogg, P. H. Fr ColDegProg
To MARTD Atlanta ETA Jul
Kelley, E. W. Fr AFSC
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Kelly, P. W. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Kennedy, D. D. Fr MCAS El Toro
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Kern, R. H. Fr NROTC USC
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Kersey, R. W. Fr 2dMAW
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Kew, G. D. Fr 2dMAW
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Kicklighter, E. C. Fr SrCrs
To CinCEur ETA Jul
King, G. W. Fr MCRD PISC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Kirkpatrick, F. C. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Kleager, F. C. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jul
Kleber, V. A. Fr SrCrs
To Ft Benning ETA Jun
Knapp, G. C. Fr MCAS Kaneohe
To 1stMAW ETA Jun
Knapp, R. E. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Koch, O. T. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jan61
Kohler, W. J. Fr FMFLant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Korf, C. W. Fr 2dMAW
To CinCPac ETA Sep
Kozak, B. J. Fr 3dMAW
To HQMC ETA Aug
Krippner, R. M. Fr SrCrs
To MB NAS Atsuti ETA Jul

Kuhn, R. C. Fr MB China Lake
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Laing, R. B. Fr 2dMAW
To AWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Landrum, J. C. Fr AirFMFPac
To MAAG Taiwan ETA Jul
Lane, W. F. Fr AirFMFPac
To MAAG Taiwan ETA Jul
Lang, F. C. Fr SrCrs
To CinCEur ETA Jul
Lantz, H. L. Fr MCAAS Yuma
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Lawrence, G. E. Fr NAG Korea
To NavDept ETA Aug
Lee, H. M. Fr FMFPac
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Lees, U. A. Fr HQMC
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
Le Faivre, E. N. Fr ColDegProg
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Legan, S. F. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Leitner, W. A. Fr CinCPac
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Lemay, J. Fr JCS WashDC
To AirFMFLant ETA Sep
Lemke, W. C. Fr MCAS El Toro
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Lengel, D. L. Fr 3dMAW
To NA Oslo ETA Aug
Leogue, J. J. Fr 1stMAW
To C&GS Col ETA Aug
Leu, R. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Lewis, D. H. Fr SrCrs
To NM, Brazil ETA Dec
Lewis, G. F. Fr SrCrs
To I-I Chgo ETA Jun
Lindell, C. W. Fr SrCrs
To ASO Phila ETA Jul
Lindsay, J. A. Fr MCS Quant
To Okinawa ETA Oct
Lines, J. D. Fr CinCLant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Feb61
Lloyd, W. F. Fr NAG Korea
To MCRD PISC ETA Oct
Lodge, O. R. Fr HQMC
To FMFPac ETA Aug
Long, F. A. Fr PhibForLant
To MB NAD Hawthorne ETA Aug
LoPrete, J. E. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jun
Lowman, J., Jr. Fr 1stMAW
To 1stMarBrig ETA Feb
Lownds, D. E. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Loy, J. I. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCB 29 Palms ETA Jun
Landin, W. M. Fr ColDegProg
To MCAS Beau ETA Jul
Lunn, W. E. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Lupton, E. I. Fr MCAS Beau
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Maas, J. B. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Beau ETA Oct
Mabry, C. J. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Mack, W. E. Fr SrCrs
To CinCPac ETA Jul
MacQuarrie, W. L. Fr 1stMAW
To HQMC ETA Sep
Magill, J. H. Fr 2dMAW
To ComSeventhFlt ETA Nov
Mahon, J. L. Fr 3dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Martin, B. G. Fr 2dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Matheson, B. J. Fr MARTD NorVa
To HQMC ETA Jan61
Matsinger, H. Fr MCSFA SFran
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
McBarron, A. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
McCabe, R. A. Fr I-I St Louis
To HQMC ETA Aug
McCaleb, A. F. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
McCaleb, E. H. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
McClanahan, J. F. Fr MCRD SDiego
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
McClane, G. E. Fr 3dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
McCombs, G. W. Fr 1stMarDiv
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
McCreery, R. E. Fr ForTrpsLant
To SglMgr Phila ETA Jul
McCullah, C. E. Fr CinCPac
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
McDaniel, J. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Jan61
McDonald, J. E. Fr MAD CorpC
To AWC (Stu) ETA Aug
McFarland, D. W. Fr PGScol
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
McManus, J. Fr 1stMarBrig
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
McMaster, R. G. Fr NA Baghdad
To SrCrs ETA Aug
McNeil, J. P. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep

McNiel, M. E. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
McPherson, W. H. Fr MSC Quant
To MCAS El Toro ETA Apr
McShane, B. Fr MCS Quant
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Mehaffey, H. N. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Dec
Melin, E. I. Fr RAF Eur
To CTF 1 ETA Aug
Mell, D. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To FMFLant ETA Dec
Mentzer, J. F. Fr LFTULant
To AFCS (Stu) ETA Aug
Mesko, J. Fr MCRD PISC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Metzelaars, C. R. Fr MCAS Beau
To 1stMAW ETA Apr
Mickelson, L. M. Fr MAD Pncla
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Mickle, R. H. Fr FMFPac
To I-I Forest Pk Ill ETA Jun
Midkiff, L. E. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Oct
Millenbine, O. E. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stANGLICO ETA Jul
Miller, L. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Aug
Missar, J. C. Fr HQMC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Mitchell, W. F. Fr MAD Jax
To AWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Mize, C. D. Fr DASA WashDC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Moore, R. L. Fr HQMC
To MCSA Phila ETA Jul
Moore, W. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Moos, K. L. Fr 3dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Moriarty, F. M. Fr MCS Quant
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Morrison, G. W. Fr USS Princeton
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Morton, D. K. Fr Okinawa
To MCB CamPen ETA Nov
Mosca, H. P. Fr SrCrs
To CinCNELM ETA Aug
Mulvey, W. H. Fr FMFPac
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Murphy, J. J. Fr AC&S Col
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Murphy, W. A. Fr JAG Scol
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Myking, B. G. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Mar
Neal, R.T. Fr AirWarCol
To MB NS SDiego ETA Jul
Nelson, R. W. Fr PGScol
To MCSC Albany ETA Jul
Nesbit, W. P. Fr SrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Aug
Nichols, W. P. Fr ColDegProg
To MAD CorpC ETA Jul
Nickerson, R. L. Fr MCS Quant
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Noel, P. A. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Noren, W. C. Fr AFSC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Norris, J. C. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Norton, K. W. Fr CommUSForJapan
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Olsen, P. I. Fr 2dMarDiv
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Olson, D. T. Fr AFSC (Stu)
To HQMC ETA Aug
Olson, V. D. Fr SrCrs
To USS Boxer ETA Jul
Olson, H. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCSC Albany ETA Dec
O'Mahoney, T. J. Fr FMFLant
To NavDept ETA Aug
Pafford, G. G. Fr FMFPac
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Panchison, W. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Parnell, R. L. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Pawloski, S. K. Fr MB NAS Atsugi
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Pearson, J. A. Fr SrCrs
To ComPhibLant ETA Jun
Penn, L. S. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Jun
Percy, J. C. Fr CinCPac
To MCAS El Toro ETA Sep
Persinger, D. M. Fr HQMC
To AirFMFPac ETA Aug
Persinger, H. B. Fr SrCrs
To I-I Toledo ETA Jun
Peterson, D. M. Fr SrCrs
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Petty, D. D. Fr ColDegProg
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Phillips, W. T. Fr SrCrs
To CinCLant ETA Jul
Pierce, H. E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Dec
Poggemeyer, H. Fr AFSWP WashDC
To AirWarCol ETA Aug

Pope, E. J. Fr NavCompltOrgCamLej
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Porter, M. B. Fr LFTUPac
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Porter, W. D. Fr ColDegProg
To HQMC ETA Jul
Powell, G. N. Fr 2dMarDiv
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Price, E. F. MCS Quant
To MCAS Kaneohe ETA Jul
Radics, E. J. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Sep
Rainforth, R. H. Fr HQMC
To MARTD Seattle ETA Aug
Randall, T. L. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Rankin, W. H. Fr 2dMAW
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Feb
Rankin, W. H. Fr AFSC (Stu)
To CinCPac ETA Aug
Rathbun, R. L. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Raymond, H. D. Fr HQMC
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Reamy, J. S. Fr FtMonmouth NJ
To MCAS El Toro ETA Aug
Remington, R. M. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCAS CherPt ETA Dec
Rickabaugh, D. D. Fr SrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Rickert, G. A. Fr 3dMAW
To MCRD SDiego ETA Sep
Riley, R. R. Fr MAD Pncla
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Ritchey, W. Fr MAD Pncla
To 3dMAW ETA Feb
Roach, M. E. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Roane, E. S. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Robertson, C. S. Fr N M, Brazil
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Feb61
Robinson, E. J. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Roesacker, R. C. Fr 1stMarDiv
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Ross, G. O. Fr AFSC
To HQMC ETA Aug
Ross, J. D. Fr MAD Pt Mugu
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Ross, T. "J" Fr FAA WashDC
To ColDegProg ETA Feb61
Rotter, F. F. Fr SrCrs
To MCAS Quant ETA Jun
Rohrabacher, D. T. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Rozier, W. R. Fr SrCrs
To MAD Pncla ETA Jul
Radenauer, F. X. Fr SrCrs
To JCS WashDC ETA Jun
Rumbold, C. S. Fr MCS Quant
To CinCPac ETA Aug
Rutledge, R. M. Fr RAF Bur
To BuWps ETA Aug
Sabatier, H. S. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Sadler, M. O. Fr SgtMgr Phila
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Salvaggio, M. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jun
Saussy, G. S. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Sazon, T. J. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Feb
Scantling, F. H. Fr I-I Det
To AirFMFLant ETA Sep
Scherer, J. H. Fr SrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jul
Schmagel, A. O. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Quant ETA Nov
Schnettler, E. L. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS CherPt ETA Dec
Schultz, L. L. Fr MCRD PISC
To HQMC ETA Jul
Schumaker, D. W. Fr HQMC
Unassigned
Schwetheim, H. F. Fr CinCPac
To MCS Quant ETA Sep
Shaffer, R. D. Fr CinCLant
To FMFLant ETA Aug
Shapiro, V. W. Fr SrCrs
Unassigned ETA Jun
Sheppard, F. J. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Short, J. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To CinCLant ETA Jan61
Sigler, W. M. Fr Ft Leavenworth Kans
To I-I Det ETA Jul
Sigman, J. P. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Oct
Simpson, A. D. Fr ColDegProg
To CNO ETA Aug
Sims, W. J. Fr AFSC
To MCAAS Yuma ETA Feb
Skinner, J. Fr HQMC
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Feb61
Smith, F. L. Fr SrCrs
To CinCPac ETA Jul
Smith, J. D. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Smith, J. T. Fr 2dMAW
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Smith, R. B. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Dec
Soderberg, R. A. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Soliom, A. H. Fr MCB CamLej
To HQMC ETA Jun
Spuhler, R. H. Fr AFSC NorVa
To AirFMFLant ETA Jul
Staples, M. M. Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Steman, L. H. Fr 1stMarBrig
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Stevenson, H. F. Fr MCB CamLej
To MCSA Phila ETA Aug
Stimson, E. M. Fr 2dMAW
To FMFLant ETA Aug
Stockman, J. R. Fr 2dMarDiv
To NavDept ETA Jul
Stockwell, T. D. Fr MCB CamLej
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Sturdevan, G. K. Fr FMFPac
To I-I NRlns ETA Jul
Sullivan, J. B. Fr MB Puerto Rico
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Sullivan, R. L. Fr 1stMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Jul
Swartley, J. N. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Dec
Swenson, L. V. Fr SrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Aug
Taft, H. G. Fr HQMC
To MCB CamLej ETA Jul
Tant, St.C. Fr HQMC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Taylor, S. M. Fr COMSeventhFlt
To NORAD Dobbins AFB ETA Dec
Terry, W. C. Fr MCAS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Thomas, F. C. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Feb
Thomas, F. C., Jr. Fr AFSC
To CONAD Ent AFB ETA Feb
Thorpe, H. R. Fr ForTrps Lant
To HQMC ETA Jun
Tillman, A. A. Fr 2dMarDiv
To CinCSouth ETA Jul
Tomlinson, J. H. Fr MCB CamPen
To HQMC ETA Sep
Torbert, G. W... Fr 1stMarDiv
To Okinawa ETA Oct
Tosdal, O. S. Fr SrCrs
To STRIKFORSO ETA Jul
Troy, H. E. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Tuna, J. W. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCS Quant ETA Dec
Turner, H. M. Fr SrCrs
To CinC Alaska ETA Jul
Valeate, R. L. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Vance, J. C. Fr 1stMAW
To AirFMFLant ETA Dec
Vaughan, W. P. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Voss, W. G. Fr 3dMAW
To TF 79 ETA Dec
Voyles, A. J. Fr HQMC
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Wailes, E. A. Fr PGSchl
To HQMC ETA Jul
Wall, R. B. Fr SrCrs
To JCS WashDC ETA Jul
Wallace, H. Fr MCSC Barstow
To 1stMarDiv ETA Sep
Walley, J. M. Fr 2dMAW
To MARTD Olathe ETA Jul
Ward, R. A. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Warga, R. G. Fr AirWarCol
To LFTULant ETA Jul
Warren, R. F. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Warren, S. G. Fr MCS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Wason, G. E. Fr AirFMFPac
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Wegley, D. E. Fr 2dMAW
To C&GSCol ETA Aug
Weiland, C. P. Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS Beau ETA May
Weir, R. R. Fr MCSA Phil
To HQMC ETA Aug
Weir, W. A. Fr 1stMAW
To AirFMFPac ETA Nov
Wells, W. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Nov
Whipple, W. E. Fr HQMC
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Whitaker, W. H. Fr MARTD Atla
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
White, W. K. Fr I-I Dvr
To NROTC UofColo ETA Aug
Wilcox, D. D. Fr SrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Wiley, D. E. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Wilkinson, F. R. Fr MAAG Viet-nam
To HQMC ETA Aug
Williams, A. L. Fr SrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Williams, B. F. Fr SrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Williams, G. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv ETA Nov
Williams, W. L. Fr MB Port Lyautey
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Williamson, H. P. Fr SrCrs
To AirFMFLant ETA Jun
Wilson, F. E. Fr 3dMAW
To HQMC ETA Jul
Wilson, J. E. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Quant ETA Dec
Wilson, R. W. Fr CinCEur
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Winchester, E. H. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Mar
Witt, F. X. Fr Okinawa
To MCS Quant ETA Nov
Witt, W. T. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Wojcik, M. F. Fr 3dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Wood, R. I. Fr SrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Jul
Wood, T. B. Fr SrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Woods, R. Fr MCSA Phila
To ColDegProg ETA Aug
Wortman, H. D. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Wright, D. J. Fr AirFMFLant
To I-I St Louis ETA Jul
Wycoff, F. R. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Zeiger, C. L. Fr 1stMAW
To AirFMFPac ETA Jul
Zimmer, A. M. Fr AFSC
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Zingheim, C. F. Fr HQMC
To 1stMAW ETA Feb
Zuber, J. W. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS CherPt ETA Oct

Majors

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Lucas, E. M. Fr 5thMCRRD
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Allen, W. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD SDiego ETA Nov
Cantrell, H. G. Fr HQMC
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Glass, H. W. Fr ForTrpsFMFPac
To HQMC ETA Jul
Keenan, L. W. Fr FMFLant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Kleberger, D. V. Fr MCRD PISC
To 5th MCRRD ETA Aug
Livingston, C. R. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC ETA Jan61
Mock, M. S. Fr 1stMCRRD
To MCRD PISC ETA Jul
Pines, G. L. Fr HQMC
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Pyles, H. E. Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC ETA Jul
Culver, R. K. Fr MCB 29 Palms
To MCRD PISC ETA Aug
Eastman, R. E. Fr 3dMAW
To MCAS El Toro ETA Jun
Halliday, M. G. Fr MCB CamPen
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Haskins, G. J. Fr 1stMAW
To MCB CamLej ETA Sep
Humphreys, R. D. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv ETA Nov
Hunter, D. B. Fr 1stMarBrig
To JAG Off 11th ND ETA Jul
Kerr, M. H. Fr FMFPac
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Moise, F. V. Fr ForTrpsFMFLant
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Moritz, A. B. Fr MCRD SDiego
To MCB CamLej ETA Aug
O'Connor, A. L. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Oliver, V. L. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCB CamPen ETA Jun
Seabaugh, P. W. Fr CWTC Bridgep't
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Sparkman, T. B. Fr ForTrpsFMFLant
To JAG WashDC ETA Jul
Wright, E. B. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamPen ETA Dec

02

Kay, W. L. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS ETA Jul

03

Abbott, C. W. Fr MCRD SDiego
To 1st MCRRD ETA Jul
Adams, R. K. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Affleck, W. R. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Aitken, H. S. Fr MCS Quant
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Alderman, H. L. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Alford, B. W. Fr LFTULant
To MB Corpus ETA Aug
Anderson, E. D. Fr MCRD SDiego
To MTU SDiego ETA Jul
Anderson, T. A. Fr MCB CamPen
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Anthony, W. S. Fr FMFLant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Arkadis, N. D. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Baeriswyl, L. Fr GMTU China Lake
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Baker, A. S. Fr MCS Quant
To MARPAC ETA Jul
Barde, R. E. Fr HQMC
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Barrett, M. E. Fr MARPAC
To MCRD SDiego ETA Aug
Barrett, R. L. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Barrie, R. L. Fr ColDegProg
To HQMC ETA Jul
Beard, W. O. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 4thMCRRD ETA Jul
Bekins, R. "Q" Fr MB NAD Fallbr'k
To MCB CamPen ETA Aug
Belknap, E. W. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Bell, W. C. Fr FMFLant
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Bendell, L. R. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Blake, F. E. Fr AFSC NorVa
To FMFLant ETA Aug
Bland, R. L. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MB Guam ETA Jul
Blank, H. G. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Bonds, W. E. Fr MCS Quant
To MCRS Det ETA Jul
Bowditch, B. A. Fr MCS Quant
To MB NRC Ptsmh ETA Jul
Bowman, J. L. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Bradley, B. B. Fr 3dMarDiv
To LFTUPac ETA Oct
Breckinridge, J. T. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Brennan, R. B. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Britt, D. E. Fr MCS Quant
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
Brown, D. L. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Brown, R. G. Fr 4th MCRRD
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Buckley, R. J. Fr MCAF NRiver
To MCRD PISC ETA Aug
Buiger, T. E. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Bullard, L. W. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamLej ETA Jul
Bunnell, C. F. Fr 2dMarDiv
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Burke, G. R. Fr CNO
To MCAS El Toro ETA Aug
Butner, J. C. Fr NWC
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Camporini, E. E. Fr ColDegProg
To NROTC UofVa ETA Aug
Caridakis, G. Fr 3dMarDiv
To JrCrs FY 62 ETA Jan61
Carrubba, E. D. Fr 4th MCRRD
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Carter, J. L. Fr Camp Butler
To LFTULant ETA Sep
Casey, D. A. Fr MB Earle
To MCS Quant ETA Sep
Cashion, D. B. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Cashman, J. G. Fr 1stMarDiv
To CinCPac ETA Jul
Chambers, F. R. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Cizek, G. J. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Clemens, H. T. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jan61
Coffman, H. L. Fr MCS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Coffman, R. P. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Cohoon, J. A. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Commiskey, H. A. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Conklin, K. J. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Connolly, M. F. Fr LFTULant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Conroy, J. F. Fr JrCrs
To MAAG Taiwan ETA Jul
Cooper, M. B. Fr MB NSYD SFran
To MCRD SDiego ETA Aug
Counselman, J. D. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MAAG Taiwan ETA Jul
Covert, B. "R" Fr PhibTraULant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Creel, W. B. Fr 1stMarDiv
To NROTC Tulane ETA Aug
Crooks, W. N. Fr 3dMarDiv
To FMFPac ETA Dec
Crowley, R. W. Fr NROTC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Cunningham, J. D. Fr MB Ft Meade
To NM, Haiti ETA Aug
Curwen, B. H. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug

Davis, E. R. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Davis, S. Fr 1st MCRRD
To C&GSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Demas, J. G. Fr PhibGru 2
To MCS Quant ETA Sep
Deptuis, E. A. Fr MCRD SDiego
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Derby, W. M. Fr MCB CamLej
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jun
Devine, L. H. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Dial, O. E. Fr PhibGru 1
To MCRD SDiego ETA Aug
Dickey, R. R. Fr MCS Quant
To SptOpnTF Eur ETA Jul
Doll, C. A. Fr 1st MCRRD
To MB San Juan ETA Aug
Donahue, W. F. Fr MCS Quant
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Dooley, A. S. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MCB CamPen ETA Aug
Doty, W. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Sep
Dunbar, M. J. Fr PhibTraPac
To MCRS Lville ETA Jul
Doxey, D. T. Fr MCS Quant
To MCRD PISC ETA Jul
Durning, R. H. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Dziale, E. W. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Englehart, S. E. Fr 5th MCRRD
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Epplin, A. R. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCSC Barstow ETA Jul
Erbland, R. M. Fr RegSctyO Germany
To NROTC Marquette ETA Aug
Fassino, A. N. Fr 4th MCRRD
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Fields, P. R. Fr 1stMarDiv
To LFTUPac ETA Aug
Flood, J. H. A. Fr NWC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Flythe, C. J. Fr MCSC Albany
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Fox, G. C. Fr HQMC
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Galbraith, T. H. Fr NROTC
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Gallo, J. A. Fr NTTU, Saipan
To LFTULant ETA Aug
Gambardella, J. J. Fr JrCrs
To NROTC NW ETA Aug
Garm, P. J. Fr JrCrs
To I-I 88thRifCo ETA Jul
Geizer, E. D. Fr ColDegProg
To LFTUPac ETA Jul
Gibson, G. W. Fr DefLab SFran
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Good, G. F. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Jul
Good, R. N. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Goss, J. A. Fr NROTC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Green, F. A. Fr Ft Holabird
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Green, T. N. Fr JrCrs
To I-I 22ndRifCo ETA Jul
Greenstone, J. R. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Groome, R. C. Fr 5th MCRRD
To C&GSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Gruenler, R. E. Fr 9th MCRRD
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Hall, W. D. Fr JrCrs
To I-I 104thRifCo ETA Jul
Hall, J. S. Fr AAA&GMScol
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Hanifin, R. T. Fr JrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jul
Hargett, E. S. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Harper, E. E. Fr ForTrpsLant
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Harvath, M. D. Fr 2dMAW
To MB Ft Meade ETA Jul
Hecker, J. S. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Henzel, H. W. Fr 2dMarDiv
To MB Adak ETA Oct
Hermanson, C. R. Fr MCB CamPen
To MCAS Kaneohe ETA Jul
Hess, J. J. Fr 12th MCRRD
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Heyer, W. A. Fr 2dMarDiv
To PhibGru 3 ETA Jul
Hewlett, M. M. Fr FMFPac
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Hines, C. V. Fr MCB CamPen
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Hittinger, F. R. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Hoch, K. L. Fr MB Adak
To 2dMarDiv ETA Dec
Holzbauer, J. F. Fr JrCrs
To DASA DOD ETA Jul
Hopkins, F. W. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Hoskins, R. E. Fr 1stMarBrig
To I-I 15thRifCo ETA Jul

House, A. E. Fr LFTUPac
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Hunt, F. J. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MB Whidbey Is ETA Nov
Ingram, A. L. V. Fr MCB CamPen
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jan61
Izzo, R. E. Fr HQMC
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Jackson, M. C. Fr HQMC
To NROTC Notre Dame ETA Aug
James, C. A. Fr NAG Korea
To MCS Quant ETA Oct
Janiszewski, G. Fr USNA
To MCRS Hartford ETA Jul
Joens, R. N. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Johnson, J. M. Fr Ft Bliss
To ForTrpsLant ETA Nov
Johnson, J. R. Fr PhibGru 4
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Johnson, R. M. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Nov
Johnstone, J. H. Fr NROTC
To HQMC ETA Jul
Jones, A. T. Fr FMFLant
To MCRS KSC ETA Jul
Jones, C. M. C. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Judd, A. F. Fr ForTrpsLant
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jun
Kane, D. T. Fr HQMC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Karukin, D. S. Fr 4th MCRRD
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Kearns, T. J. Fr MCS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Keith, J. H. Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Kelly, J. P. Fr NROTC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Kelly, W. D. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Kennington, C. R. Fr PG Crs
To HQMC ETA Aug
Kerrigan, W. E. Fr MCRD PISC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Kleess, G. J. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Kliefoth, G. C. Fr NROTC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Lambert, E. S. Fr 2dMAW
To MCB CamLej ETA Aug
Landrigan, J. M. Fr 2dMarDiv
To NROTC Tufts ETA Aug
Leidy, A. L. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Lewis, E. L. Fr ColDegProg
To PhibGru 3 ETA Jul
Libben, E. L. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Lorence, H. M. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Lubka, B. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Ludwig, V. E. Fr NROTC
To MB NS SFran ETA Jul
MacLean, J. H. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Magness, B. L. Fr 9th MCRRD
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Maiden, R. F. Fr 8th MCRRD
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Mample, R. H. Fr C&GSC
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Manley, N. C. Fr FMFLant
To MB Fallbrook ETA Jul
Marchette, D. E. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA,Aug
McArdle, G. J. Fr NAG Korea
To AFSC (Stu) ETA Feb61
McClintock, B. Fr Ft Benning
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
McCloskey, D. V. Fr JrCrs
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BELL SYSTEM TEAMWORK IS A VITAL FACTOR IN EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE NATION

Defense communications benefit from the System's unified research, manufacture and operations

SAGE NERVE CENTER. Western Electric is the Bell System unit responsible for the management services during the building of the Air Force's vital SAGE project, which is making the nation's air defense semi-automatic. Telephone companies—both Bell and independent—have installed many thousands of new circuits especially for SAGE, and are responsible for maintaining them.

There are great advantages to the public and the nation in the way the Bell System is set up to provide telephone and other communications services. It is a very simple form of organization with four parts.

Bell Telephone Laboratories does the research.

The Western Electric Company is the Bell System unit which does manufacturing, handles supply, and installs central office equipment.

Twenty-one Bell Telephone operating companies provide service within their respective territories.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company coordinates the whole enterprise and furnishes nationwide service over the network of Long Distance circuits.

Each is experienced and efficient in its own field. But the particular value of each is greatly extended because all four parts are in one organization and work together as a team.

SAGE—a key element in the nation's far-flung air defense network of warning stations, control centers and defense bases—provides a timely example of the value of this completely unified setup.

The communications which the Bell System provides for this and other important defense projects are the result of long experience in creating dependable systems.

Research alone couldn't have provided these essential communications. Neither manufacturing nor operations separately could have done it. And just money couldn't have done it, though a lot of money is required.

The simple truth is that these defense communications never could have been created so quickly and so economically without the unified setup and existing network of the Bell System.

Telephone people in all units of the Bell System look forward to providing increasingly flexible, varied and efficient communications services of all kinds to the nation in the years ahead.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

APRIL 1960
VOLUME 44
NUMBER 4

40¢

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Advertising Representative: Shannon & Associates Inc., New York (28 West 44th Street), Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Printed at 32d Street and Elm Avenue, Baltimore 11, Md.

Opinions expressed in the Gazette are those of the authors. They do not necessarily reflect the attitude of the Department of the Navy nor of Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.

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Marine Corps Gazette

Professional Magazine for United States Marines

Published by the Marine Corps Association in order to provide a forum for the expression of matters which will advance knowledge, interest and esprit in the Marine Corps.

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Published by the Marine Corps Association (a non-profit, unofficial organization)
Box 1844
Quantico, Va.
Regular members: US Marine officers, SNCOs (Reg, Res, Ret).
Associate members: loyal US citizens
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Left to right: Lieut. David Cartes, M/Sgt. Roy Ratliff, Sgt. First Class Aubrey E. Smith, M/Sgt. Richard Stineman

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MESSAGE CENTER

For letters of professional interest. Length: up to 250 words. Rates: up to $20.

You Bet!

. . . Recent changes to the GAZETTE have inspired me. You are on your way to being a first-rate sounding board for a first-rate outfit. I agree with all of your new policies except one: that you're "tired of recommendations that no one short of CMC can do anything about" (Writer's Guide).

I say you should be begging for them.

They are your first source of controversy "within gentlemanly limits." And controversy is the key to successful journalism.

The best writing on peaceful subjects arouses at best an esoteric interest. Quarrel stimulates by its very nature. It arouses everybody.

Also, CMC must be first in line for criticism because he is first in command. Omit him and you must omit others. By including CMC you include *all* Marines. Your quest for controversy is then unlimited.

CMC (and others, too) will soon be reading the GAZETTE as avidly as statesmen do the *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* or financiers do the *Wall Street Journal*.

How willing to argue are your readers? And just how gentlemanly are you in printing their arguments?

I hope you will find plenty of gentlemanly controversy. Generally, military men are loathe to take the other point of view—it might not be in accord with the view of their CO. You fight an uphill battle; but there is some hope in Gen Maxwell Taylor's recent remark: "In the military profession an officer is expected to express his candid opinion on any subject and to defend it until his superiors make a decision. "Then he supports that decision without reservation."

IstLt Joe Chmelik

MB, NSA
Ft. Meade, Md.
Ed: See upper right hand corner.

The Right Effect

. . . I note in *Marine Corps 1960* (GAZETTE: March '59) that Staff NCOs are not *affected* by the order tightening officers' fitness reports. Yet this same order (MCO 1611.3) has had a great deal of *effect* on some semi-annual fitness reports submitted for the period ending 31 Jan '60.

Some officers interpreted the order to include Staff NCOs; others did not. The choice made could greatly affect the future of many career Marines.

It is noted that CMC did, in his remarks of 4 Jan '60, point out the seriousness of inflated fitness reports. He did not distinguish between marking officer or enlisted reports. MCO 1611.3 did, in fact, apply only to the marking of officer fitness reports. The GAZETTE specifically pointed this out.

I believe we need another order clarifying the situation, one that is retroacive to ease injustices that may have occured, as well as preventing future ones.

AMSgt J. R. Nocifora

HqBn, MCS
Quantico, Va.

Scholars by Mail

. . . Hats off to the timely effort to advertise the Marine Corps extension courses in the article *For Your Career Advancement* (GAZETTE: Jan '60). Unfortunately, the author threw up a road block by stating, "a diligent officer would be 'rewarded' and sent to a resident school."

Most Marine officers don't want to attend junior and senior resident schools. They want results commensurate with time and effort spent in school. And they don't think they are getting it now.

Marines like best to learn and to create in action. An extension course gives a Marine study material when he can best use it. There is no better way to learn and retain naval justice, for example, than while serving on a court. Facts studied and put to immediate use are retained. Acquired in the abstract environment of a classroom, they fade away.

Let's give the Marine officer a real inducement to take extension courses. If he does well, promise him that duty at resident schools will be cut to a minimum. Fill that minimum time with stimulating instruction. Use the excess resident school staff to draw up good extension courses.

LtCol M. Jones

3721 N. 30th St.
Arlington, Va.

From the Press

. . . Several of us, members of the *Minneapolis Star* and *Tribune* editorial page staff, have been particularly struck by the thought-provoking article by Arnold Toynbee in the February issue of the GAZETTE. We would like, if possible, to have your permission to excerpt somewhere from 700 to 1,000 words from the article for reprinting on the *Star* or *Tribune* editorial page.

R. W. Smith

Assoc Editorial Page Editor
Minneapolis, Wisc.
Ed: Of course.

PT for All

. . . I agree with ASSgt Dye (*Observation Post*: Feb '60) in the need for more physical training. However, I do not agree that IstSgts and above be exempt.

The IstSgt would need a clerk to get the unit diary, ration statement and miscellaneous morning reports to battalion headquarters on time. Then the administrative chief would decide that if a PFC can skip physical training so can he. Then comes the parade of all the other sections, same excuses and about two weeks after the beginning of training, 20 per cent of the men would be missing.

Physical training is essential to the Marine Corps, but only in that every man needs it. Not just some.

ASSgt E. N. Ash

4/11 IstMarDiv
MCB, Camp Pendleton

Controversy, Anyone?

You members wanted us to print "controversial" articles. We will—if you'll write them.

We can't guarantee we'll print all you submit. Any publication must observe the law of gravity. But try us.

You members also want more pieces by "new" authors. Fine. We're out to "broaden the base," get new, fresh ideas from all hands. See page 32 for some thoughts on what to write about and how to write it up.

Let the Staff Manual be your guide. On things not fully decided, it's not your right to speak up—it's your *duty*.

Once decided, our duty is to turn to, make it work, improve it. We trust none of you wants your magazine to be a monthly critique of how well the Commandant runs the Corps.

No idea, it's been said, is truly great unless it stirs up controversy.

Let us try *yours* out on the troops.

—*Ed.*

Look, Mom!

. . . Ref: CWO De Caro's *Someone Inspects You Everyday* (GAZETTE: Feb '60). I used the suggested toothbrush on shoe welts. Shoes look fine, but my teeth look terrible.

2dLt J. F. Farley

Base Materiel Bn
MCB, Camp Lejeune

Last Name First

. . . Data processing installations presently submit personnel rosters in this manner: last name, first name, middle initial, rank, service number, and MOS. This practice has been found effective in the personnel accounting system. Why not adopt and establish the same on personnel correspondence letters, special and TAD orders and unit diaries? This could save many hours.

GySgt F. W. Esposito

H&HS
MCAS, Cherry Point

Greetings in Numbers

. . . The Marine Pvt is instructed to salute officers as part of military discipline training. The salute should be accompanied with a greeting. I have found myself approached by several officers and felt quite uncomfortable greeting them "Good morning, Sir." I have resorted to the greeting, "Good morning, Gentlemen." If appropriate, why not interject this greeting into training new Marines? It would solve a small but significant problem.

ASgt J. R. Phaneuf

Officer Selection Office
Des Moines, Iowa

Blues—Mark of Distinction

. . . I cannot refrain from applauding the *OP* comments (GAZETTE: Jan '59) by AMSgt Dodd regarding the place that the blue uniform should play in our Marine Corps life. I believe that he is unquestionably correct when he implies that the United States expects that Marines shall be not only manifestly superior in everything they do, but palpably different as well.

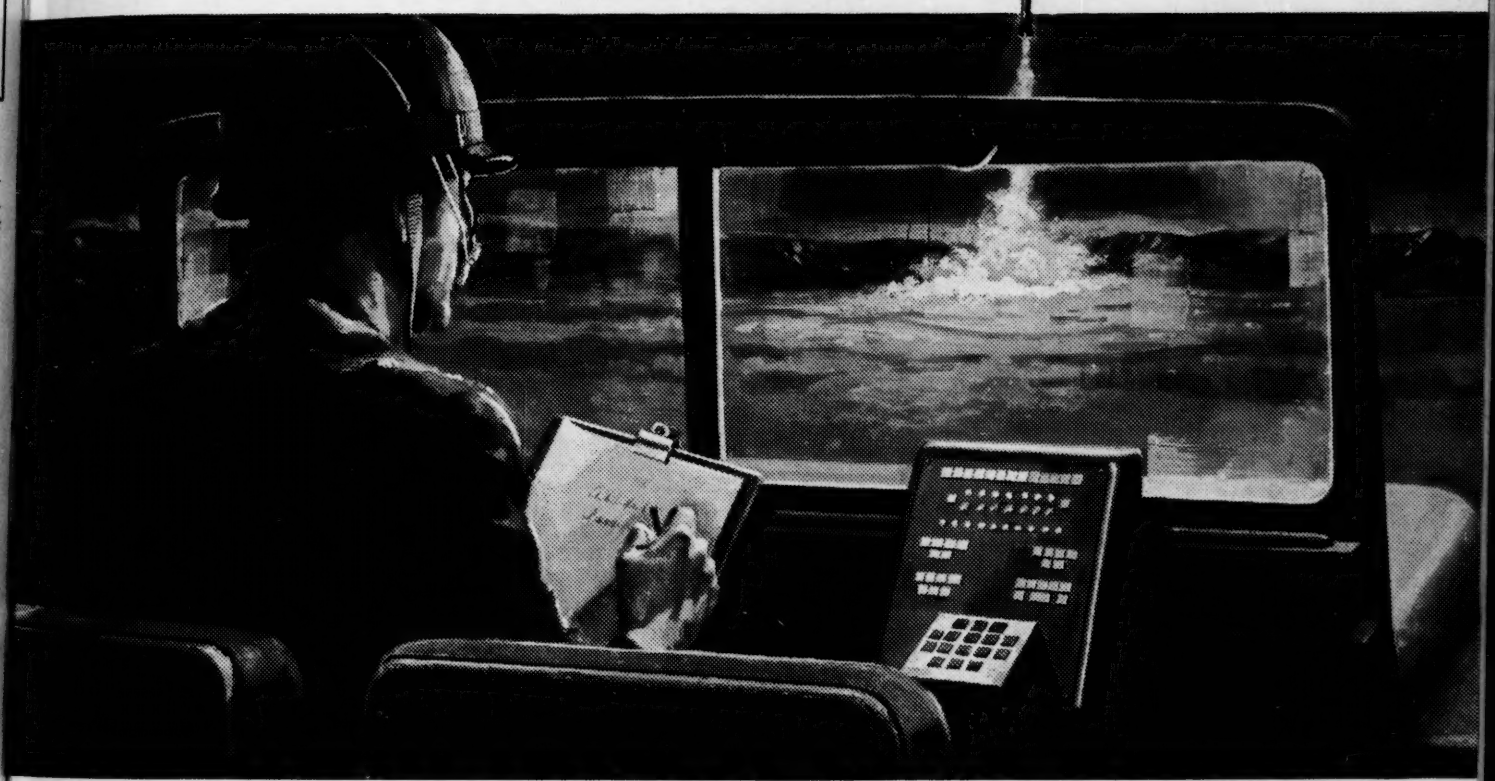
Our blues are a mark of distinction that, as yet, has not been copied. They stand as

(Continued on page 6)

To assure a new order of reliability

MICRO-MODULE

EQUIPMENT



The micro-module is a new dimension in military electronics. It offers answers to the urgent and growing need for equipment which is smaller, lighter, more reliable and easier to maintain. Large scale automatic assembly will bring down the high cost of complex, military electronic equipment. Looking into the immediate future, we see a tactical digital computer occupying a space of less than two cubic feet. It will be capable of translating range, wind velocity, target position, barometric pressure, and other data into information for surface to surface missile firings. The soldier-technician monitoring the exchange of computer data will have modularized communications with the other elements of his tactical organization. RCA is the leader contractor of this important United States Army Signal Corps program and is working in close harmony with the electronic components industry.

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DEFENSE ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

(Continued from page 4)

a reminder of the superior conduct of Marines of other days and as a challenge to Marines of today to merit the distinction that the blue uniform brings to us.

So long as blues are not a matter of Marine Corps-wide issue to enlisted men, their wearing is going to have to be inspired largely by example by both officers and noncommissioned officers.

The fine gesture now being made by the *Leatherneck* magazine exemplifies a trend which ought to be encouraged. The *Leatherneck*, as you probably know, gives a complete uniform of dress blues to the honor recruit of each series graduating from both recruit depots. This is a small but significant beginning. If other activities—the Marine Corps Association for example—were to follow this lead and award dress blues as evidence of outstanding performance, we will have made another step toward broadening the base, and inspiring the wearing of this fine uniform.

MajGen V. H. Krulak

CG, MCRD
San Diego

Claiming a First

. . . We staff NCOs of the 7th 105mm HowBn, Philadelphia, lay claim to a first among the Marine reserve units. We believe we have the first organized Staff NCO Club in the Marine Reserve.

During an annual field training at Camp Lejeune in 1952, the idea of an organized staff group was formulated. The senior staff NCO acted as chairman of the group. When we returned home, meetings were held once a month after drill at the Naval Base. For the next two years, we continued to operate as such with the senior staff NCO as spokesman.

In March 1955 we elected officers—a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. The senior staff NCO was elected president.

There are no dues or assessments. Our only source of income comes from a monthly drawing.

There you have it, fellow reservists, our claim to be the first and possibly only organized Staff NCO Club in the Reserve. We stand ready for disputes to our claim and at the same time welcome any suggestions. We will be glad to assist any reserve unit planning to organize a Staff NCO Club.

MSgt F. H. Lyons

7th 105mm, HowBn
Philadelphia

Open Season On Skippers

. . . I have read *Salty Skipper* in the "new GAZETTE" with interest and until the March issue found little to disagree with. But this one is too much. Where did this "Salty Skipper" learn his leadership?

Quote: "It's always open season for dissecting your Commanding Officer—if he's not there. We fell on to the Bn CO."

The idea of him discussing the Bn Commander with his lieutenants violates one of the basic principles of leadership. One would have to be extremely naive to believe that COs don't get "dissected," but in my presence it has always been restricted to contemporaries—never with juniors or seniors.

Capt E. D. Foxworth

Junior School
Quantico, Va.

The Message Was Hot

. . . As an air observer, I must say it was good to see reference to the seldom used message pickup means of communications [*Programs to Improve Readiness* (GAZETTE: Feb '60)]. This method of transmitting messages, maps and photographs is all but forgotten.

The picture on page 28, however, should serve as a lesson in the essential characteristics of message pickup rather than as an example of what *not* to do. How often will the pilot find a Landing Signal Officer at the pickup point? Besides, this LSO is stationed where he'll soon pass out of view of the pilot. More important, he is standing in the most dangerous position conceivable; namely, directly in the path of the approaching, grass-skimming aircraft. There is danger to him should the aircraft hit a downdraft. In addition the weighted line from the aircraft (shown between the wheels) frequently swings erratically and has been known to fall off on contact with the message pickup line.

The average Marine is unfamiliar with message pickup. A glance at the tall, clean, straight poles would convince him that here is another school example not readily adapted to field use. A more practical way is to have two Marines replace the poles. The pair hold above their heads a line, both ends of which are tied to the message container, to form a loop or triangle. The pickup is effected by passing the weighted line from the aircraft through the triangle of line from the message container.

Maj R. E. Barde

G-3
HQMC

Answering

. . . Attn ASgt T. R. Carroll. The object in the picture (*The Court-Martial of Smedley Butler* GAZETTE: Dec '59) you asked about is a microphone. This was confirmed by Mrs. Butler when we were looking over the pictures.

Capt Robert Asprey (Ret)

Southampton,
Bermuda

Ed: We're happy to report author Asprey has agreed to write about some other legendary figures of the Old Corps. ASgt Carroll wrote in Message Center (GAZETTE: *Feb '60*).

It's Coming Up

. . . New trends in professionalism would not be complete unless the Senior Officers Jet Indoctrination Course were given honorable mention.

I learned of your coverage of our course when I read *Report from the Ready Forces* re: 1stMarDiv (Rein), (GAZETTE: Feb '60) and saw the photographs of the entire staff and unit commanders. It should be noted of the 23 Marine and Navy line officers listed, 11 have participated in the Aviation Indoctrination Course conducted by VMT-2 at MCAS, El Toro. Besides getting first-hand information on problems confronting jet aviation in ground target location, weather problems and physiology of high altitude flight, they experienced the sensation of breaking the sound barrier in a supersonic dive from 42,000 feet!

The course began on a trial basis, 8 July 1959. A total of 37 Marine Corps general and field grade line officers have participated. It was so well received that it has now been placed on a permanent bimonthly basis.

It is apparent to all who have been concerned with the course that it is another step in the right direction, ultimately striving to exchange views, discuss aviation problems and capabilities, and maintain the unmatched superiority of our air-ground team.

Herein lies the material for a choice article and possible execution by appropriate training squadrons at other Marine aviation installations.

Capt E. J. Rigby

VMT-2
MCAS, El Toro

Ed: Thanks. We've an article coming up.

Is Bullpup a Dog?

. . . I pick up the January 1960 edition of your fine publication and within the first few pages read [in Marine Corps 1960] how the BuWeps is so sold on the Bullpup that the F6F might be rendered obsolete. Then, within a couple of more pages, I read in *Message Center* where Major Traynor (VMA-121, MAG-15) finds the "Pup" so inadequate that he is ready to give it to the Russians.

One of the aforementioned parties is confused somewhere along the line. I would like to think that it wasn't BuWeps. However, I can't be sure, since time has revealed the fallibility of various agencies of our bureaucratic way of life.

Capt W. J. McCracken, USMCR

West Neck Rd.
Huntington, N. Y.

Rapid Fire Comments

. . . Never have so many student officers awaited their monthly GAZETTE with greater anticipation. The new layout and rapid fire reporting, less like a field manual, make for more enjoyable reading.

Please forward Writers's Guide and explanation of rates and procedures.

J. E. Curry

Dumfries, Va.

. . . Magazine improving rapidly, but I would like to see more articles on Marine Reserve aviation. Let's keep all the readers up on it. After all, the reserves are half the Corps.

1stLt E. C. Melvin, Jr., USMCR

Apt. 8E, Vetville
Raleigh, N. C.

Ed: We get few Reserve or aviation articles. We want more.

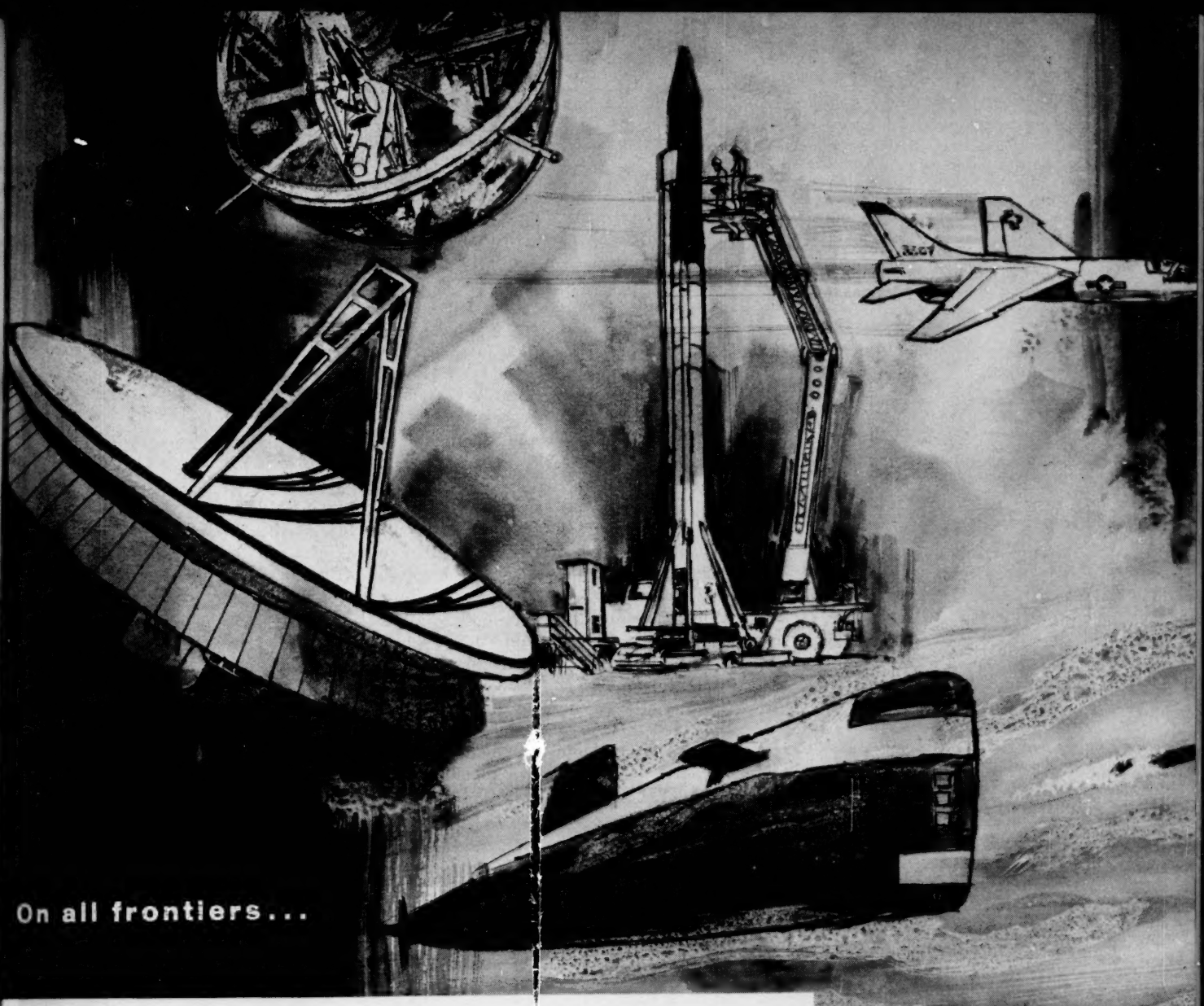
An Idea Grows

. . . One area not covered, but mentioned in *Machine Help for Your Paperwork* (GAZETTE: Jan '60) is the use of these machines in preparing unit diaries.

Take a look at SecNav Instruction 7220.30 and PRAM. Both have unit diary entries. Many unit diary entries are alike. The only variation in these may be dollar amounts and dates. If plates were made of these entries with blank spaces for amounts and dates, a unit diary could be made with them. After the diary is complete a ball point pen can be used for dates and amounts.

Let's take any unit for example. The clerk is ready to make his diary. He is going to place John Alfa on ComRats. Bill Bravo has reported off of leave. Henry Delta is commencing BAQ. The clerk would line up the man's name plate and following his name, the plate containing the appropriate entry. Then he would merely put them in the machine and operate the machine as though he were making a roster. He could add dates and amounts with

(Continued on page 8)



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Sierra Electronic Division • Western Development Laboratories

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(Continued from page 6)

ball point pen to complete the entry.

When this is done any entry not adaptable to a plate could be added by using a typewriter. In the event of like entries with different dates or amounts, this plate could run twice. In some cases it may be best to have more than one plate for like entries.

When unit diaries are analyzed, there are many similar entries. This fact alone makes it mandatory that a study be made in this area.

I will be the first to admit that this system does have limitations in units like casual companies. But few in number are these casual companies in comparison to the over all number of units within the Corps.

Maj L. F. Pottebaum

MCB, Camp Lejeune.

Leadership Cum Laude

. . . As Inspector, FMFPac, I've seen a great many outstanding examples of leadership. However, the following is the finest:

From: The Commanding Officer
To: All Hands

Marine All-Weather Fighter Squadron-531 is operated under law for the defense of the United States of America and the honor of the Marine Corps.

It is the duty of every Marine to fight and defeat the enemies of the United States even though he must give his life to keep faith with his country and his Corps.

Every Marine is required to protect at all times his personal honor and that of the Corps. He must keep his oath to his nation, to his family, and perform his duty to God.

Marines must live each day in preparation for that time when they will engage the enemy in combat. Each Marine must conform to a high standard of honor, virtue and courage.

Low or vassilating standards of morality cannot be accepted in this time of peril when the courage and determination of a single Marine may stand between the enemy and the death of thousands of Americans.

Courage cannot be separated from daily living for to see the right and to fail to follow it is a lack of courage.

A Marine's integrity is his most priceless possession. Each man must constantly strive to live up to the standards that have made and will keep our country free.

It is expected that every man's conduct will be to the honor of himself, his country, and the Corps.

/s/ H. W. Hise

This was published on the deployment of VMF (AW) 531 to the Far East. I believe it applies to all Marines, air and ground.

If you agree, please publish it and send the check to LtCol Hise.

P.S. Even the misspelled word (vacillating) needn't be changed. Everyone will know what Hank meant. Who cares about spelling when profound wisdom is encountered?

Col W. F. Prickett

44 Halawa Drive
Honolulu 18, Hawaii

Climbing the Ivory Tower

Changes have been made in the magazine that are obvious to the most casual reader. Format, content, and readability have been vastly improved. Particularly noteworthy is the smaller amount of white space. The fact that the GAZETTE is getting more words to the page without lowering its editorial standards will make it more interesting and useful to all Marines. Membership is bound to go UP!

To keep moving up the GAZETTE should print more articles of direct concern to Officers and Staff NCO's; articles which provide these officers with information of use to them in the day-to-day performance of their duties.

The GAZETTE's policy to keep Marines informed of what is going on at HQMC should also be continued. It might even be well to extend this policy to include not only what's going on, but also *why* it's going on.

Such information would lessen communication breakdowns between Headquarters and the field. Such breakdowns do occur. Most often they are caused by:

1) The rigid and formal language of orders and directives.

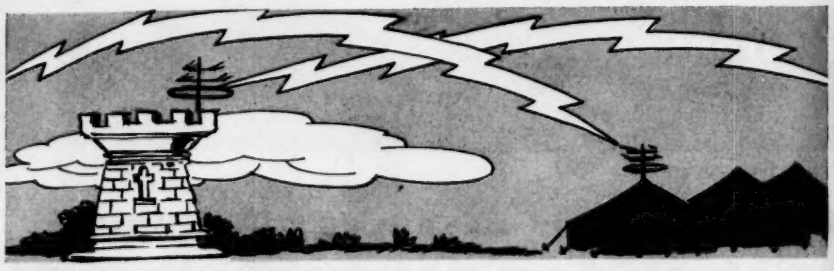
2) Abrupt and sudden changes in policy that make it necessary for officers and staff NCO's to execute a complete about face in dealings with their men.

3) The increasing complexity and technical nature of new procedures that force officers and staff NCO's to reeducate themselves before they can apply them effectively.

The GAZETTE can cushion the impact of these breakdowns.

- It can present in more detail the purpose, objective and reasoning behind new policies.
- It can keep the field abreast of changing trends so that new policies do not catch them by surprise.
- And it can offer instructional articles to make it easier for officers and staff NCO's to reeducate themselves and better apply new concepts and procedures.

If it is important that the field be better informed as to what is going on at Headquarters, it is equally important that Headquarters be fully aware



of what is going on in the field. At times there is a tendency for a Headquarters to detach itself from the field . . . to isolate itself in an ivory tower. In such a state of mind it cannot appreciate the impact of its policies or the problems that they have created.

The GAZETTE is an informal vehicle through which such matters may be brought out into the open. The pages of the GAZETTE offer officers and staff NCO's the opportunity to objectively criticize the Corps and its policies, present pressing problems, and test new ideas and concepts.

What is more, the publication of such material will give the writer greater satisfaction than he could otherwise realize. It affords him a release for dissatisfactions that he might keep to himself and brood upon until he becomes dissatisfied with a military career; and it takes excessive criticism out of clubs and barracks where it serves only to lower morale.

A further recommendation to make the GAZETTE more useful is to cut down on historical articles and book reviews. Such articles are often interesting but too much of them distracts from the over-all usefulness of the magazine.

Lastly, it is hoped that the GAZETTE will resolve the "sidearm issue" as quickly as possible. This too has been interesting, but there are other problems of far greater consequence to which the GAZETTE could devote its pages.

Maj E. J. Markham Jr.

224 Darby Street
Fairfax, Virginia

Ed: Roger.

Army Hawk surface-to-air missile destroys supersonic targets from telephone-pole to 10-mile heights. Raytheon is prime contractor for the complete Hawk system, now becoming operational.

RAYTHEON COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS. RAYTHEON *EXCELLENCE IN ELECTRONICS*

The Jet Age Wall . . . .

By Col H. M. Hoyler

SINCE WWII THE MILITARY PROBlem more in the public eye than any other has been the organization of our armed forces. The unification fight and its legacy of squabbles about roles and missions, weapons systems, budgetary preferences and the right to exploit new developments has not clarified the problem; rather it has served to conceal the essential factors in the military situation facing our nation today. In our concern with organization, with the arrangements and the relationships between our air, sea and land forces, we have failed to assess the real impact of the release of nuclear energy.

We stand at an epoch in history comparable to that time about 6,000 years ago when man stepped from pre-history into history. The first civilized communities we know of consisted of city states, each ruled by a mother city, dominating the countryside to the frontiers of its neighbors. No one knows what forces impelled the hunters, herders and farmers of pre-history to assume the complex pattern of city living with its ingathering of people, its division of labor, its social and economic classes, and its highly specialized organization for war. But once this step was taken there was no turning back. To maintain itself against its neighbor, protected by a wall and guarded by an armed band of soldiery, each community was forced to adopt the same discipline. For the tribal organization of pre-historic man was no match for the organized power of the city.

To perpetuate themselves, the non-urban cultures had to adopt the pattern of urban living. The ultimate expression of this will to survive was expressed in a military organization common to all city states. There were two aspects to the military power of the city state: the wall and the armed band of soldiery. The wall provided a passive defense for the heart of each community.

ICBM and SAC: offensive or defensive?

The armies, and later the navies, were the active means of defending the frontier and of extending the cities' power beyond the frontier. The wall of the city could be built and maintained by unskilled men and women—even slaves—and could be defended by the same people. But the men at arms were highly disciplined, organized and trained.

Until comparatively recent times the military power of any nation was a resultant of these two factors: the wall and a disciplined body of armed men. Within the last century, however, with the advent of mass armies and modern technology, the importance of the active projection of force through armies and navies has overshadowed the defensive aspect of military power. The passive, protective aspect of military power, symbolized by the wall, is almost forgotten. The tendency to emphasize the offensive aspect of military power reached its climax in WWII. At the conclusion of WWII, among laymen, the long range air forces represented the ultimate expression of offensive power; the exclusive possession of the atomic bomb by our nation reinforced this notion.

Today the power of the Russian air arm and undersea arm to devastate our cities by atomic attack places us in a position similar to primitive man, whose homes and fields were defenseless against the organized military power of his urban neighbor. Just as prehistoric man had to adopt the pattern of city life to survive, what we must do to survive is dictated by the military power of our opponents. That power is directed against the centers of our civilization, our cities.

Here is the heart of the problem. For the first time in the history of our nation it lies within the military power of an enemy to destroy our cities. If our cities are destroyed, our civilization is finished. To protect our cities we must rebuild the wall of defensive power which we have so long neglected. This wall is the means of protecting our cities from the enemy's long-range aircraft, his rockets and missiles. Ultimately it will involve an antimissile system of incredible complexity and great accuracy. Its mission will be strictly defensive and protective.

Today we lack this wall of protective strength for our cities. Meantime, we rely on a policy of deterrence or "massive retaliation." Through the ability of our long-range air forces to strike harder at the enemy than he can strike at us we hope to prevent an enemy attack upon our homeland.

For the time being, long-range air power is the modern equivalent of the wall around our cities; it is the

means of protecting our cities, and factories by its ability to deter enemy attack. Because it is a deterrent, we cannot use it except to prevent an attack upon our cities. To use this power offensively is to invite the very enemy reaction which long-range air power is designed to prevent. Properly assessed, long-range air power occupies a defensive rather than an offensive role in our national strategy.

The most obvious fault in current military thinking lies in our failure to recognize the defensive role of long-range air power. This fault stems from a failure to recognize the distinction between the defensive

aspects of military power—the protection of our cities—and the offensive aspects of military power—the protection of our vital interests throughout the world. The failure to make this distinction is inherent in the philosophy of war that comes to us from Clausewitz. In essence, this philosophy calls for all-out war and all-out offensive. The requirement for defense, if there is any, is taken care of by the cliche that "a good offense is the best defense."

In our military and political thinking we are prisoners of 19th century concepts which conceive of military power solely in terms of the offensive. Indicative of this fact is the current debate among military men about such terms as "strategic" versus "tactical" forces and "unlimited" versus "limited" war. For example, there is Mr. Kissinger's proposal that we should recast our armed forces into "strategic" and "tactical" groupings, and that the "strategic" forces would fight big wars away from home, while the "tactical" forces would fight little or "limited" wars. And there is the appropriation by the Air Force of the term "strategic" for its long-range bomber command. As used by the Air Force, the term "strategic" is supposed to suggest offensive action; actually, the strategic mission of the Strategic Air Command is entirely defensive.

The 19th century philosophy of all-out war and unlimited offensive no longer fits the facts of our time. We must recognize the defensive as well as the offensive aspects of mili-

Col Hoyler entered the Marine Corps in 1936 and was commissioned the following year. In WWII he served with the 2d Raider Regt and 4th Marines, winning the Silver Star for action on Guam. On inactive duty from 1945-49, he has since served as Legal Officer, MCB, Camp Lejeune; CO, 5th Marines in Korea; G-1, 2dMarDiv; and Chief, Plans and Inspection Group, MCEC, Quantico. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he is presently Chief, Logistics and Tactics Section at the MCEC.

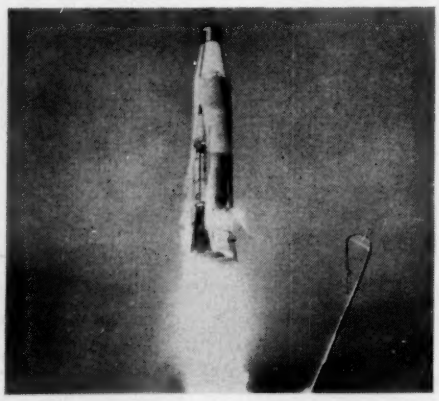
tary power. The tasks to which our military policy and military organization should be addressed are twofold: the protection of our cities at home and the projection of our power abroad.

As long as our cities can be defended by no other means than our ability to destroy the cities of our enemies, we must recognize that the cities of our enemies are out-of-bounds in war. A war strategy designed to destroy enemy cities is unrealistic simply because we cannot undertake the destruction of enemy cities unless our own cities are threatened. It follows that enemy cities are not legitimate objectives for the projection of our offensive power abroad. Instead of the destruction of cities, offensive power must be designed to destroy enemy military forces and to capture and occupy enemy cities and territories.

As presently organized, our armed forces lack a proper balance between offensive and defensive power. We lack offensive forces of the strength and versatility required to project our power away from home. The emphasis placed upon the defensive forces in budgetary preferences, in the development of new weapons and in manpower allocations far outweigh the attention given to the forces whose mission is the offensive task of protecting our interests abroad. To provide this balance the offensive aspects of our military power must be given recognition comparable with that accorded our defensive forces. They must be organized on the scale required to defeat the enemy air, sea and ground forces anywhere in the world.

Of the three nations of the world which possess atomic weapons of war, the United States is the only nation which has not placed these weapons in proper perspective. Both Great Britain and Russia have adopted a military policy which indicates a recognition of the defensive as well as the offensive aspects of military power.

At the end of WWII Russian cities were defenseless against the possibility of US nuclear attack. Their offensive forces were immobilized by the US monopoly of nuclear warfare. In the face of this situation, Russian policy was characteristically resourceful. In their foreign policy they kept the initiative by an aggressive willingness to take risks, short of direct involvement of their own forces. At the same time they developed a retaliatory capability of nuclear weapons, guided missiles and long-range air-



craft. Moreover, the development of conventional forces was not neglected. The willingness of the Russians to employ their offensive forces against Hungary indicated that, in their opinion, they have the retaliatory capability which releases their offensive forces from the restraint imposed upon them for a short time by US nuclear power. There is little doubt that the Russians now have, or shortly will have, the balanced military forces required by a world power in the nuclear age.

The development of nuclear weapons by Russia led the British to adopt a military policy which stresses the defensive and seems to reject the offensive aspects of military power. The British decision to base their defense on atomic weapons and missiles, rather than conventional forces, was dictated in large measure by economic considerations. But for a nation with the imperial tradition of Great Britain to give up her offensive forces can best be explained by the realization by the British government that the defense of their island homeland, like the defense of a city, can only be insured by the threat of retaliation.

The British decision to rely on the defensive aspects of military power fits the needs of their economic and strategic situation. Such a policy does not fit the needs of the United States, as leader of the free world. Yet as long as we emphasize the so called "strategic" forces in our military establishment we are following a policy which stresses the defensive aspects of military power.

To provide the United States with military forces that will enable us to protect our cities at home and project our power abroad, we must recognize the two aspects of military power, defensive and offensive. We must accept the fact that the destruction of enemy cities is not an offensive mission but a defensive one. We must quit our exclusive reliance on the so called "strategic" forces and rebuild our offensive forces so badly neglected during the last decade. These are the requirements for a realistic military policy and organization for the United States. Until we grapple with these issues, any more tinkering with the organization for national defense will be like the tale described in Macbeth "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

"That's Why I'm Here"

IN 1943 A RESERVE OFFICER'S CLASS was being instructed in the employment of heavy machine guns in the defense. The instructor had just completed a blackboard sketch of a typical MLR and paused to say, "This is similar to an MLR my company established in the Pacific."

As he was about to continue, one of the young lieutenants asked, "Did this MLR hold when you used it, major?"

With a scorching look he replied, "Of course not. We were annihilated."

$15.00 to Maj R. M. Head

VERTICAL ENVELOPMENT... a new kind of beachhead—inland

Bypassing beaches and fortified positions, today's Marine assault forces strike at key inland objectives by helicopter. This vertical envelopment tactic, a product of remarkable air-ground teamwork, is the newest chapter in the story of a traditional Marine Corps capability—amphibious warfare.

The HUS (above) is the third generation of Sikorsky troop and transport helicopters to serve the Marines. It provides a troop capacity of 18, a litter capacity of eight, or a cargo payload of 4,000 pounds for a distance of 100 miles. More than 1,200 of these Sikorsky S-58 types—in military and civilian configurations—are now flying daily routes and missions all over the world.

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SIGNPOSTS ONT

TO FAILURE O

EMBARKATION P

NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS ARE IDEAL
DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE TASK ORGANIZATION FOR LANDING
COPY VERBIAGE FROM HIGHER AUTHORITY
FAILURE

THE ROAD TO FAILURE IN STAFF EMbarkation planning is well marked. Any commander can follow it if he can afford the toll. In the few short years since WWII far too many troop commanders have chosen this straight, hard-surfaced road to nowhere. Here are some simple signposts to show you the way:

- Appoint a young and inexperienced officer as your Staff Embarkation Officer. Newly commissioned second lieutenants are ideal. Don't train him. Don't assign any officer to an LFTU Staff Embarkation Course who has a military education in excess of Basic School.
- Transfer Staff Embarkation Officers frequently. This will insure duplication of the embarkation data collection and tabulation efforts and will invariably lead to errors and omissions.
- Concentrate on the task organization for operations ashore; don't worry about the task organization for landing. This guarantees that your embarkation people will do twice as much work; this is grand training for them.
- Keep the S-3 and S-4 out of embarkation planning; let the Staff Embarkation Officer figure out his own scheme of maneuver and plan for landing supplies — it may be better.
- Don't document your Embarkation Plan. You can copy enough verbiage from higher authority to make it impressively thick.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO SUCCESS AT PLANNING

By LtCol F. A. Long

There is no royal road to success in embarkation planning. The way is rough, bumpy and twisting. It takes the utmost in command attention, the education of all staff officers, emphasis on detail, and the services of a fully qualified Staff Embarkation Officer. But there is a road. Let's look at the signposts:

● *Devote to embarkation planning the command attention it deserves.*

Embarkation planning for an amphibious operation provides the very foundation upon which execution of all tactical and logistical plans for the assault is based. The assault schedule, the landing sequence table, and the plan for landing supplies depend first, foremost, and always upon the embarkation plan for their successful execution. The embarkation plan stands alone as the one document into which are melded both tactical and logistic decisions as they bear on the ship-to-shore phase of the amphibious assault. This plan literally screams for command attention. How often does a commander take his unit apart at the seams (or plague higher headquarters) looking for an officer qualified for S-3/G-3? And how often does a commander do the same to find a Staff Embarkation Officer? It takes continuous and detailed planning in order to lift a force on short notice and have it embarked soundly—as our Marine forces-in-readiness must be. This

GET A GOOD OFFICER AND KEEP HIM ON HIS JOB
SHOW COMMAND INTEREST AND UNDERSTANDING
DEVELOP THE TASK ORGANIZATION FOR LANDING EARLY
SUCCESS

planning includes the maintenance of current, accurate, and usable personnel and tonnage data in the form (s) which the commander requires under imposed contingency mount-outs. Command attention must also be given to availability and readiness of supplies and equipment for immediate mount-outs.

Command attention will insure that the assignment to shipping annexes of the embarkation plan are documented in infinite detail (Figure 1; also 2-2 of LFM-11). These documents prepared at the Embarkation Group and Unit levels are the very backbone of embarkation planning and execution. In addition, they serve as invaluable references (for use by TAC-LOG groups) during the ship-to-shore movement.

Command attention at the Embarkation Team level will demand the highest order of accuracy, detail and documentation of the individual ship loading plans.

● *Assign only fully qualified personnel to Staff Embarkation Officer billets.*

Attention to detail and thoroughness are prerequisites in a staff EmbO. His training and experience must embrace operations and logistics at the staff level. He works from the task organization for landing, the commander's basic concept for landing, and the basic logistic decisions. Collectively, these three elements provide a basis to prepare that most important section of the embarkation plan—the annex which documents in detail the "Organization of Embarkation Units/Teams and Assignment of Shipping." (More will be said about this annex later). Without a working knowledge of the unlimited number of vital decisions, both tactical and logistical, which must be reflected in these plans, the staff EmbO can hardly realize their impact upon his work.

A qualified staff EmbO should be stabilized in the billet. Embarkation planning requires constant liaison with subordinate commands for guidance, assistance, and exchange of ideas. Frequent transfers invariably result in confusion, errors, and duplication of reporting efforts. Keeping a qualified staff EmbO is like keeping a professional fireman. He doesn't fight fires all the time, but you need him when one occurs.

LtCol Long is a patron of a lost art—embarkation planning. He believes it has received too little attention for its importance in any successful amphibious assault. The EmbO's billet is a tough one, he admits. It's tedious, unglamorous, unproductive in decorations—but very necessary. He has dealt with logistics and embarkation during much of his Marine career as instructor, EmbO, and more recently as Combat Cargo Officer, ComPhibLant.

Regardless of his qualifications, the staff EmbO must receive guidance from his fellow staff officers. All too often, staff operations and logistics officers exert their maximum efforts to avoid everything that smacks of embarkation details. When embarkation planning requirements

arise the standard quote becomes "The Embarkation Officer will handle that." This relegates the EmbO to the status of a beggar—a beggar who pleads for tactical, logistical and command guidance to incorporate in the embarkation plan. The net result is that much detailed planning which must be generated by the "3" and "4" after formulation of a sound embarkation plan, is delayed.

During WWII the staff EmbO billet at BLT or RLT level was normally an additional duty for the BLT or RLT XO since he was:

a) Thoroughly familiar with both tactical and logistical planning.

b) Of sufficient rank to demand and get the timely data and recommendations from the staff and subordinate commanders.

c) Able to deal direct with the next higher echelon in matters affecting embarkation and requiring prompt action.

The billet for a Captain (0430) in the T/O of the infantry regiment today will not usually meet the requirements of an RLT embarkation officer. Remember that the rank of captain carries with it only a Basic School military education. He can not rely on either Junior School training or field grade staff experience in amalgamating both tactics and logistics into the embarkation plan. This T/O billet does, however, provide an officer who can assist the RLT EmbO immeasurably in such matters as collecting, checking and tabulating personnel and tonnage data, reconnoitering staging areas and routes thereto, and countless other time-consuming tasks.

● *Staff Embarkation planning for a specific operation demands the earliest promulgation and solidification of the task organization for landing.*

The embarkation plan must support the plan for landing and therefore the task organization for landing. A few words of explanation are warranted concerning the latter. For simplicity we will discuss this subject with respect to the embarkation units of a Marine Division whose nuclei are the RLTs. EmbOs and RLT S-3s must have an accurate list of troop units for which the RLT commander must provide shipping space. He must also include such units, with appropriate priorities, in his landing plan. This list is

EMB UNIT		BRAVO		
EMB UNIT CMDR		COL.		
EMB UNIT EMBO		LTCOL.		
SHIP CAP. OFF—ENL SQFT—CUFT		APA	101 — 1537 4889 — 54915	
		AKA	12 — 230 16799 — 180586	
		LST	20 — 400 8000 — 70000	
ORGANIZATIONS	OFF—ENL VEH SQFT — CUFT BULK — CUFT			
HqBn (—SP Det)	132 — 916 12856 — 86747 — 14204		444 — 7773 138072 — 1225917	
DivSP (—ShipPlats)	154 — 2978 44367 — 352360 — 24719		5 — 141 1996 — 12972 2109	
..... Marines	179 — 3721 15643 — 88829 — 11041		37 — 821 13404 — 105516 7199	
..... AmTracBn	47 — 1166 88515 — 603664 (230 LVT) 6521		179 — 3721 15643 — 88829 11041	
Co. ..... MP Bn	6 — 132 938 — 4680 — 114		19 — 503 39494 — 267386 (110 LVT) 2305	
			6 — 132 938 — 4680 114	
TOTAL TROOP & EQUIP	1725 — 29519 613063 — 4638418 288240		399 — 7537 135498 — 997801 72324	
DIVISION SUPPLIES				
CL I				
C Rat(2D)(153P)	8721		4332 (76P)	
Water(292 Dr)	3504		504 (42 Dr)	
Water(180 P)	10260		3249 (57P)	
CL IV				
B.Mat(4000 Yd) (120 Sled)	3240		1620 (60 sleds)	
TOTAL DIV. SUP.	423393		117620	
	1725 — 29519 613063 — 4638418 711633		399 — 7537 135498 — 997801 189944	

ABBREVIATIONS
D—days
P—Pallets
Dr—55-gal drums

APPENDICES:
1. Ration Loading Plan
2. POL Loading Plan
3. Ammo Loading Plan
4. Vehicle Loading Plan

Adapted from Figure 2-1, LFM 11

Figure 1

much more than the RLT's "task organization for operations ashore." For example, an RLT commander is responsible for boating and landing elements of the Shore Party Group placed in support of his RLT. This unit—and many others—must be included in the published "task organization for landing." Such entries should carry notes, such as "Revert to parent control upon landing," "Revert to Division control upon landing," etc. This technique places the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of G-3 and G-4 (where it belongs) to prepare, in essence, a check-off list for the RLT commander to use in preparing both his embarkation and landing plans. This task organization for landing is not the Division's task organization for embarkation although it is certainly one segment of it. The other segment consists of units assigned to each embarkation unit for "transportation purposes only." These "fill the voids" in shipping space not occupied by units which demand a landing priority in the assault.

Now, if Division publishes for amphibious planning "a task organization for operations ashore" in lieu of a "task organization for landing," the following time-consuming stumbling blocks invariably occur:

FIRST—EmbOs begin their personnel and tonnage data collection efforts with incomplete groupments. This results in stated shipping requirements being inadequate and space allocation incomplete.

SECOND—S-3s begin the preparation of their landing plans with partial listings of priority units.

THIRD—The embarkation plan and the landing plan "grow like Topsy" as unit commanders and staff officers uncover omissions.

● *Collect embarkation planning data on a continuing basis—using a planning task organization for landing.*

At the Division level, embarkation planning data should be continually collected on the basis of a "standing task organization for landing." Tonnage data for Division supplies must also be collected. This data once collected, is kept current, and is tabulated on a form similar to that shown in Figure 2-1 of LFM-11. (See Figure 2.) Collecting tonnage data for the allocation process is a time-consuming, tedious task which involves directly or indirectly every individual in the troop list. Data collected *must* be checked and cross checked (for both accuracy and completeness) by every echelon through which it passes. The accuracy of the allocation process can be no better than the data. Accurate embarkation data *cannot* be collected on a one-time, crash basis.

● *Employ doctrinal procedures in embarkation planning for a specific operation.*

Embarkation planning, if it is to be conducted with relative ease and if it is to produce acceptable results must conform to doctrinal procedures. A review of these procedures is presented below with emphasis on the RLT (Embarkation Unit) level. The Division (Embarkation Group) echelon is excluded except for background material.

Let's say a Marine Division (Reinf) is in the planning phase of an amphibious operation; shipping has been assigned. Division has, at its level, followed our signposts. The "standing task organization" has been modified to reflect the current mission assigned the Division. Corresponding adjustments have been made to personnel and tonnage data previously collected. The G-3, G-4, cognizant members of the Special Staff, as well as the Division EmbO have prepared, in worksheet form, Annex A to the Division Embarkation Plan (Organization of Embarkation Units and Assignment to Shipping) (Fig. 2-1, LFM-11). Recommendations of the Embarkation Unit Commanders have been incorporated. (*Author's Note*: Substitute "Embarkation Unit" for "Embarkation Group" in the form. Troop units listed are "J" series T/O units).

	OFF-ENL VEH SQFT-CUFT BULK - CUFT	TRUCK, 1/4T, Cargo	TRUCK, 1/4T, Ambul.	TRUCK, 2½T, Cargo	ONTOS	LVTP 5	LVTH 6	
EMB UNIT BRAVO								
RLT								
H&SCo(-)	27 - 186 4246 - 25704 7196	12	5	4				
BLT								
1stBn, ... Mar		19	1	2				
Here, below the listing of the units in the RLT Task Orgn For Landing, list those units assigned by Division for transportation purposes only								
TOTAL		73	15	27				
DIVISION SUPPLIES Cl I C Rat	— — —							
.....								
.....								

The vehicles above whose total square and cubic feet are shown in the second column are itemized by type, quantity and parent unit, by entries in columns 3, 4, 5, etc.

Figure 2 (Embarkation Unit UP&T data form)

The Commanding Officer and selected staff members of the RLT, as well as all unit/detachment commanders assigned to Embarkation Unit BRAVO (Figure 1) know Division's reasons for so assigning them. This familiarity is a direct result of the Division staff's request for recommendations during the allocation process. Commander, Embarkation Uunit BRAVO, has extracted from the Division worksheet the list of shipping assigned to him, as well as the detailed composition of his Unit. With this data, together with the Division commander's concept for landing, the Colonel can, early in the planning phase, assign embarkation teams to the individual ships allotted him. Let us follow the doctrinal embarkation planning technique he employed.

Step 1—Publish a task organization for landing (or make current the one that exists) at the RLT level.

Step 2—Insure that personnel and tonnage data submitted by each unit/detachment in his Embarkation Unit is accurate and complete. A form similar to Figure 2 helps tabulate on a single sheet, the personnel and tonnage data of an embarkation unit.

Step 3—Based on unit shipping requirements (personnel, square and cubic feet, etc.) and the Division concept for landing the RLT (for example—two BLT by LVT; one BLT by landing craft etc.), the RLT (Embarkation Unit) Commander

determines type and quantity of shipping to be tentatively allocated his key groupments i.e. BLTs, Tank Platoon, Shore Party Teams, etc. This step does *not* include the tentative assignment of space *within* a given ship to an individual unit or detachment. Shipping or shipping space for units assigned to the Embarkation Unit "for transportation purposes only" is *not* assigned now, either.

Step 4—Place on a blackboard the form shown in Figure 2-2 of LFM-11. Insert names and combat load capacities of the ships assigned Embarkation Unit BRAVO. In the left hand vertical column of this same form, if space permits, list each unit in the RLT's task organization for landing. Otherwise, list T/O units and detachments. Then list units assigned "for transportation purposes only." List below these, in the same column, the type, quantity and type packaging of those Division supplies allocated Embarkation Unit BRAVO. In the second vertical column record corresponding personnel and tonnage data.

Step 5 — Conduct a conference with BLT Commanders, their staffs and the COs of all units and detachments which comprise the Embarkation Unit. Provide them with guidance with respect to:

a) *Basic concepts for landing.* For example "BLT 1-___ will land in the assault by LVT;" "Co "A,"___ Tank Bn will be in "on call" status at H-hour and will land from LCU," etc.

b) *The assignment of a ship (s).* As described in Step 3, indicate the ship (s) and the units/task groupments concerned by use of the blackboard described in Step 4. For example, "BLT 1-___ is assigned (pointing to the form on the blackboard) these four LST and such space as may be required on this APA and on this AKA. Space not used by BLT 1-___ on these ships will be assigned in detail next week to other units when we perform detailed allocation, i.e. when we make up embarkation teams."

c) *Special or priority assignments to individual ships prescribed by Division.* For example, "Co "A,"___ Tank Bn will outload on these LSD and preload their tanks in LCU to be in a boated "on call" status at H-hour as prescribed by Division."

d) *The plan for landing supplies.* This information derives from corresponding guidance by Division. It gives task groups (for example BLT Commanders) an indication of the quantity of high-priority supplies allocated the vessels on which their units are embarking. For example "Each APA and AKA will load for selective discharge approximately 100 S/T of rations, water and medical supplies. LST assigned assault BLT will load on their tank decks, for selective discharge, approximately 25 S/T of the same type supplies; these will constitute floating dump replenishment supplies."

e) *Time of next conference (normally in 6-7 days).* Warn subordinates to be prepared to recommend to the RLT (Embarkation Unit) Commander the allocation of their personnel, equipment and supplies to assigned shipping.

During the period between these conferences, concurrent planning goes forward. The presence of members of corresponding naval staffs or individual ships at the respective troop CPs is a must. Accuracy of the embarkation planning will largely depend on the advice they give.

VEHICLE LOADING PLAN	TRUCK, ¼T, Cargo	Truck, ¼T, Ambul.	TRUCK, 2½T, Cargo	ONTOS	LVTP 5	LVTH 6		Total Large VEH
APA								
1stBn, ... Marines	2	1						
Co A, ... TankBn			3					3
AKA								
Co B, ... EngrBn			2					2
LST								
1stBn, ... Marines	2	1						
Co A, ... AmTracBn					15			15
TOTAL	19	7	21	9	55	12		

Figure 3 (Vehicle Loading Plan)

This guidance cannot be provided by dispatch or by phone—the details involved are far too numerous.

The second conference held at the Regt CP develops details for the "Organization of Embarkation Teams and Assignment to Shipping." Before the conference begins, each conferee receives the following forms:

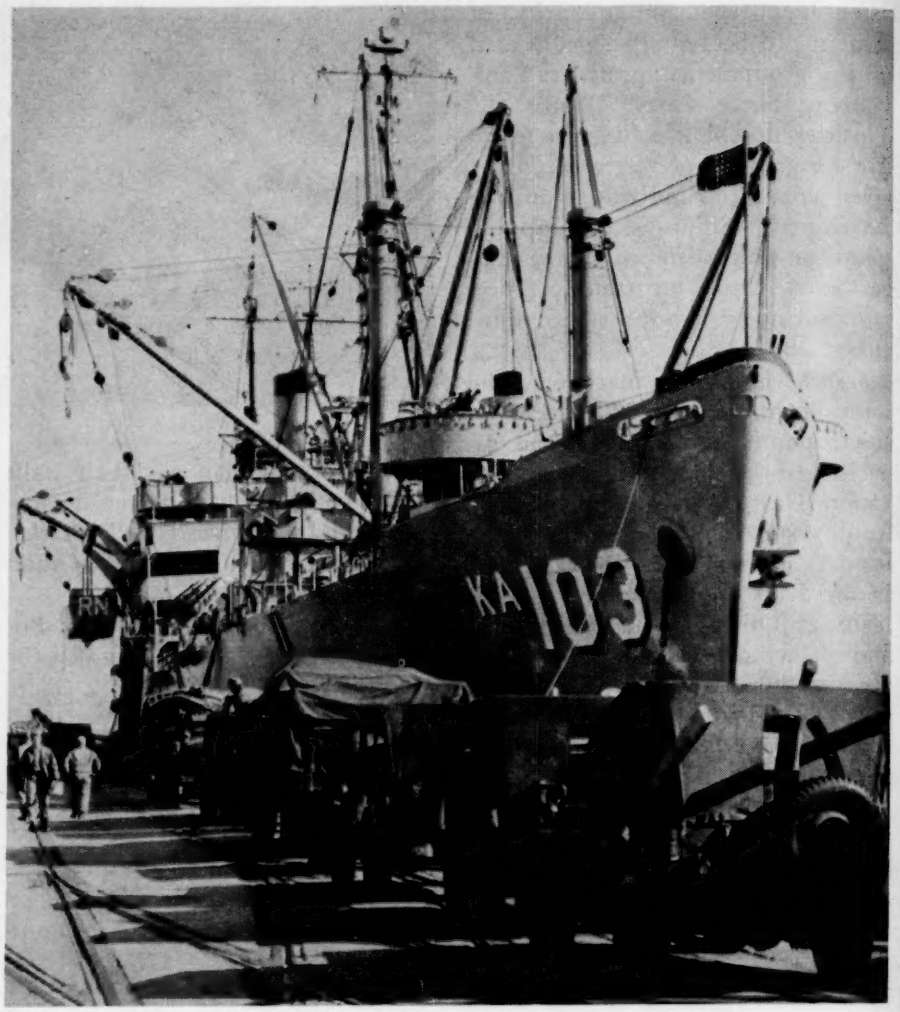
a) A form similar to that shown in Figure 2-2 of LFM-11 with only the following filled in:

- Left hand vertical column (Task Organization for landing plus a listing of those troop units assigned "for transportation purposes only.")
- Second vertical column (Personnel and tonnage data of the units listed plus Division supplies.)
- The first four horizontal lines.
- A form similar to Figure 3 with only the types of vehicles listed across the top.

This form when completed becomes the Vehicle Loading Plan, and as such is an Appendix to the "Organization of Embarkation Teams and Assignment to Shipping." This form shows quantity and types of vehicles which various units assign ships. The vehicles shown do not normally represent the T/E allowance of that unit. The "Total Large Vehicle Column" helps keep a running count, during allocation, of the number of vehicles (2½-ton truck and larger) allocated a given ship. This tally is necessary, particularly in the case of APA and AKA, since they hold only a very limited number of the larger vehicles. Putting it another way—we can allocate approximately 5,500 square feet of vehicles to the average combat-loaded APA, but only about ten trucks (1,840 square feet) may be 2½-ton truck size, or larger. A close estimate of the "large vehicle" capacities of the respective ships must be made before the conference.

The conferees copy the data developed during the allocation process on these forms. Thus, early in the planning phase, they have infinite detail required to prepare landing plans, individual ship's loading plans, etc.

The RLT (Embarkation Unit) Embarkation Officer conducts the conference. The blackboard described in Step 4 is his worksheet; an assistant records supporting entries in the Vehicle Loading Plan. The RLT EmbO calls on the commanders of task groupments to recommend assignment of their subordinate units to shipping. He'll normally proceed right down the task organization for landing shown in the left hand vertical column of Figure 2-2 of LFM-11. When all units in the task organization and all Division supplies have been assigned, he allocates space to units assigned "for transportation purposes only."



A tape recording, in part, of the mechanics of assigning BLT 1-___ to shipping might sound like this:

RLT EmbO—"LtCol Jones, at our initial conference you were assigned (pointing to the blackboard) these 4 LST as well as space on APA ___ and AKA ___ for the lift of your BLT. May I have your recommended allocation?"

BLT Commander (referring to his own task organization)—"From my battalion (T/O unit) I will place one rifle company on each of the four LST. Their personnel and tonnage data is as follows . . . . (*Note*: The RLT EmbO records this data on the blackboard form.) The vehicle data per rifle company I gave you represents the following vehicles . . . . (*Note*: Quantity and type of vehicles, the parent unit and the ship to which they are assigned are recorded in the Vehicle Loading Plan.) From my H&S Co I will assign a BLT command group consisting of the following to LST ___ . . . ."

During the allocation process, the RLT Commander and his staff are present. They scrutinize every recommended entry to insure that no tactical or logistic decision for the assault is violated. The organization for embarkation *must* support the plan for landing. The presence of the RLT Commander and his staff places their stamp of approval on these fundamental, fully documented and all-important plans.

There are two roads to Embarkation planning. Which one will you choose? USMC

The Marine Reserve

BGen W. T. Fairbourn
Director, MCR

In today's Marine Corps Reserve, the term "home armory training" is apt to be a misnomer. More likely than not, the visitor to a Marine Reserve Training Center on a drill weekend nowadays will be greeted by a lone member of the Inspector-Instructor staff—left behind to guard the premises, who'll report that the reservists went "thataway."

The widely accepted change to double drill and "back-to-back" drills finds more and more reserve units taking to the field whenever weather permits. Double drills are those held over an eight-hour period, usually on Saturdays. Two are held each month. Back-to-back drills are held one weekend a month.

Bad weather, incidentally, doesn't always put a damper on reserve field training . Witness the rifle company in Seattle, Wash., which took advantage of a 50-inch snowfall this winter to test cold weather combat and survival techniques. Reserve units have slogged through swamps, across deserts, and up mountains, in local drills designed to maintain the flexibility that marks the Marine Corps Reserve, circa 1960.

Each summer, organized reservists spend two weeks in annual field training at major posts and stations. They carry with them the knowledge gained from nearly 200 hours of instruction at the home armory. From the minute they set foot on the training site, they are kept hopping, putting into practice many of the lessons learned at home drills. The type of training they receive varies with the training site. They may spend two weeks at a Marine Barracks, learning security first-hand; the next year may be spent at Little Creek, scurrying up and down landing nets. Regardless of where they go, they'll know what to expect, due to training received at home.

Unlike the Fleet Marine Force which is fully combat equipped, the Marine Corps Reserve has only that equipment needed for training. During the past year, more and more of our units located in the same general area have been combining their manpower and equipment to test their skill in planning and executing joint operations. A number of units have requested and received added impetus from air reserve squadrons flying close air support. Coast Guard and Naval reserve ships have ferried Marines on a dozen amphibious exercises from Texas to Toledo.

This constantly improving home armory training is paying off in big dividends. Reserve units are keeping a close pace with Fleet Marine Force units; and more reservists are ready *now* to take their position in ranks with their regular counterparts. The recent reorganization of the Marine Corps Reserve, realigning reserve units more closely with regular units, has made the phrase, "A Force in Readiness," an undeniable fact.

MARTC

BGen F. E. Leek
ComMART

HERE IS THE LATEST LIST OF 100% PARTICIpants in the Marine Corps Association. I am sure there will shortly be more. . . .

MARTD, Anacostia
MARTD, Atlanta
MARTD, Dallas
MARTD, Denver
MARTD, Glenview
MARTD, Grosse Ile
MARTD, Jacksonville
MARTD, Los Alamitos
MARTD, Memphis
MARTD, New Orleans
MARTD, New York
MARTD, Norfolk
MARTD, Oakland
MARTD, Olathe
MARTD, S. Weymouth
MARTD, Willow Grove
MARG 1, Brooklyn
MARG 2, Los Alamitos
MARG 3, Minneapolis
MARG 5, Dallas
MARG 7, Anacostia
MARG 8, Atlanta
MARG 12, Glenview
MARG 13, Grosse Ile
MARG 14, Jacksonville
MARG 16, Memphis
MARG 18, New Orleans
MARG 20, Norfolk
MARG 21, Oakland
MARG 22, Olathe
MARG 23, Seattle
MARG 25, Willow Grove
VMA-144, Jacksonville
VMA-213, Jacksonville
VMA-217, S. Weymouth
VMA-221, Memphis
VMA-222, Grosse Ile
VMA-231, Grosse Ile
VMA-233, Norfolk
VMA-234, Minneapolis
VMA-236, Anacostia
VMA-244, Oakland
VMA-322, S. Weymouth
VMA-341, Jacksonville
VMA-541, Seattle
VMA-543, Glenview
VMA-611, Glenview
VMF-111, Dallas
VMF-112, Dallas
VMF-113, Olathe
VMF-124, Memphis
VMF-131, New York
VMF-133, Oakland
VMF-141, Oakland
VMF-215, Olathe
VMF-218, Willow Grove
VMF-244, Oakland
VMF-313, New York
VMF-413, Dallas
VMF-441, Willow Grove
HMR-761, Columbus
HMR-762, Dallas
HMR-763, Glenview
HMR-764, Los Alamitos
HMR-765, Jacksonville
HMR-766, Minneapolis
HMR-767, New Orleans
HMR-769, Oakland
HMR-770, Seattle
HMR 771, S. Weymouth
HMR-772, Willow Grove
HMR-773, Grosse Ile
HMR-774, Brooklyn
HMR-775, Willow Grove
HMR-776, Glenview
HMR-777, Dallas
MACS-17, Willow Grove
MACS-19, Grosse Ile
MACS-20, Dallas
MACS-21, S. Weymouth
MACS-22, Glenview
MACS-25, Oakland
H&HS, MARTCom, Glenview

PEACETIME HEROES

By YNCS R. Moore, USN

FOLLOWING THE SHRIEK OF THE boatswain's pipe came: "Station the plane guard detail." This word sounded no different when passed over the public address system on 9 January 1959 than before. Aboard the destroyer *USS Brush* (DD-745) we knew the words. We heard them as often aboard this ship as on most other destroyers.

Along with the *Maddox* and *Moore,* we were operating with the aircraft carrier *Bon Homme Richard* in Western Pacific waters. When aircraft were aloft from the carrier the tincans took station as directed. Our main function during flight operations changed from screening and protecting the carrier to that of a standby rescue party. If a plane went into the water we rescued the crew—if possible. The carrier was too big to maneuver gracefully for this function. Further, she had to insure that other planes aloft were brought in safely.

The word was passed at 1930 hours. Flight operations had commenced. Men assigned plane guard stations remained topside. From the deck of the *Brush* they would watch the planes leave and return to the carrier. If no accident occurred, their job consisted only of this standby status. If an emergency arose, they were ready to perform any function necessary and possible.

I stayed in chiefs' quarters playing cards—I had no plane guard station. Throughout the ship others were relaxing, thankful for these leisure hours in a busy schedule.

It happened around 2200. The shrill sound of the bos'n pipe, and the words, "All hands not actually on watch man the rails. Personnel in the water." A plane was down! The pinochle game in the quarters ceased; the movie in the messhall stopped; men lay down their books; others climbed from bunks and rapidly dressed. All but those on watch proceeded topside on the double and took station along the liferails with eyes to the water. We had been steaming under darken ship conditions, similar to wartime restrictions. Now in the darkness many searchlights appeared. The bridge signal lamps came on for the search. Despite all this illumination, visibility was limited. The night seemed extra dark.

The *Maddox* arrived on the scene first. She recovered the pilot, who had been badly injured. A small boat was dispatched to the *Brush* for the division doctor. Due to the small crews on destroyers and the shortage of doctors in the Navy, only one is with each division of destroyers (4 ships).

The search continued. Two plane crew members were still missing.

I was forward on the port side of the forecastle. Men were all around the ship looking seaward. No area of water immediately adjacent to the vessel was left unsearched. We patrolled back and forth. I thought, "It's funny how large the ocean becomes when you are searching for something—or someone." I remembered reading at one time that more than two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by water. Or was it

three-fourths? The sound of the helicopters overhead interrupted my thoughts. They also were searching for the missing sailors.

Occasionally a voice arose with, "Over here"—the lights obeyed only to show a whitecap on a wave. A trick of the sea. Shadows also caused some false alarms. Despite the fact that the area where the aircraft went down was known, the search was difficult. The tide, current, and wind quickly moved anything afloat. It took time for us to steam to the scene of the accident. We did not know if the two crew members, like the pilot, had been fortunate enough to get free of the plane. We all hoped they had. The hours dragged by. One, two, four. Unlit flashlights, the type attached to life-jackets, were discovered adrift, as well as plane debris. All passed by the ship rapidly—evidence of the swift-moving water.

My legs and eyes, like those of so many others aboard, became tired. The wind and salt spray were uncomfortable and cold. Yet, I felt I could not abandon my station. Human life meant much more. Many things passed through my mind. Although many months have passed since this incident, the thoughts remain.

Did the men get out of the plane? What of their friends aboard the carrier and the great concern they must be experiencing? I thought of their families. What of their children? My own wife and children came into focus. The aircraft landing on the restricted area of a bouncing flight deck at night, without the aid of light, was uppermost in my mind. The advantage of our "floating airfields" over land-based ones came into focus. These moving targets—they cannot be pinpointed by missiles—can get out of the weather and to the shores of an enemy. Were these dangerous flight operations at night necessary and wise? The answer immediately came. Of course! We must be prepared to fight and win wars—under any conditions. The fast attack carrier force is doing its part in insuring that America retains control of the seas.

I doubt if the American public realizes the full striking power of one of our modern carriers. With jet aircraft and atomic weapons, one of today's carriers is the equivalent of about 20 WWII types. I respect this Strategic Air Command we hear so much about. I hope it is all they say—and more. Still we haven't had to call on it. We have called on the Navy and Marine Corps (masters of the amphibious assault) in these limited wars that rear their ugly heads from time to time. They have proven themselves.

I kept watching the water. From time to time hot coffee and soup were passed about. If only my eyes could find the floating men. I wanted to cry out, "Two men adrift in the water off the port bow." I could not. Nothing but darkness and water were in view. Fatigue finally won the battle. I went below and turned into my bunk. Another took my place at the rail.

Sleep, despite my troubled mind, came easy. I felt a little ashamed upon awakening because of this. Yet, I was refreshed and surprised to discover that I had been asleep less than four hours. The men had not been located. Arriving topside I found the sun shining. The world must keep moving. The search continued throughout the new day. Nothing was discovered.

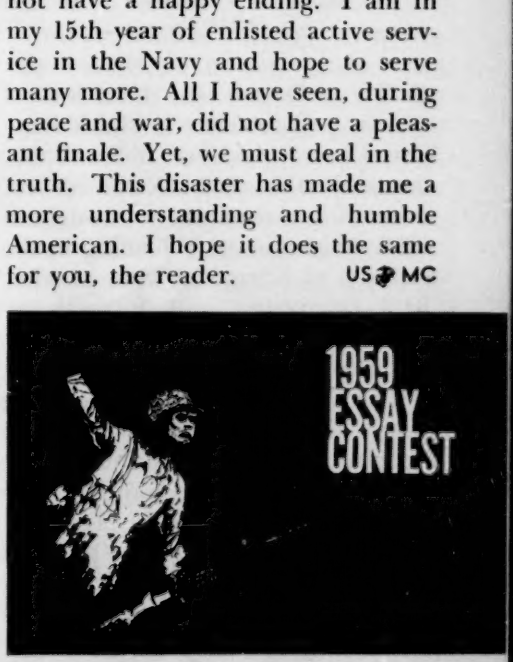
At night we were ordered to proceed, along with the carrier, on our assigned mission. In a way it was cruel. Yet, it was logical and sound. All knew the sea had claimed two more victims. Yet, no one said as much. I understand a total of eight men lost their lives during that seven-month cruise of the *Bon Homme Richard* in Western Pacific waters. No doubt other carriers experience the same casualty rate.

These two men, whose names I still do not know, will not go down in history as heroes. Their names may never appear on a bronze plaque, or other suitable place. Yet, they are heroes in every sense of the word. They, like so many of their comrades in arms, are the unsung, courageous men of the peacetime armed forces.

Our main function in the military is to prevent wars. When we are successful, few know we exist. Strangely enough, when we fail in this function all eyes are upon us. An odd situation. In order to prevent wars we must show our might. Constant training and alertness are necessary. This was an expensive lesson. I have no magic eraser to clear it from my memory and don't believe I really want one.

Since the Armistice ending the Korean War was signed on 27 July 1953 more than 7,000 servicemen have been killed in manning and operating the nation's defenses. Don't be misled. All these men were not killed in air crashes. Military accidents, falls, drownings, explosions and electrocutions took their toll. The point is that these men would not have died in the manner they did had they not accepted the mission of the sailor, Marine, soldier or airman.

As I write this I realize many will think it is not a good story. It does not have a happy ending. I am in my 15th year of enlisted active service in the Navy and hope to serve many more. All I have seen, during peace and war, did not have a pleasant finale. Yet, we must deal in the truth. This disaster has made me a more understanding and humble American. I hope it does the same for you, the reader. USMC



Group III Winner

YNCS Moore believes good things come in twos. Last December he was promoted to Senior Chief Yeoman (E-8). The stars were barely on when he learned he had won first prize in the MCA Essay Contest for this article. Enlisting in the Navy in 1945 he served aboard a minesweeper in the Korean War and later as a member of NAAG, Korea. At present he is Chief-in-Charge, Ship's Office, USS Bryce Canyon (AD-36).

REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

THE 2d MARINE DIVISION

PART ONE COMBAT READINESS

By Staff, 2dMarDiv

Next month's report: 3d Marine Air Wing

MajGen J. P. Berkeley
CG, 2dMarDiv

BGen O. M. Conoley
ACG, 2dMarDiv

Col J. J. Gormley
Chief of Staff

Col G. B. Thomas
Deputy C/S

TO MAINTAIN AND FURTHER ITS combat preparedness as the Marine Corps' East Coast Force-in-Readiness, the 2dMarDiv worked, trained and traveled extensively throughout 1959. With one BLT landing in the vicinity of Tripoli, with another BLT "assaulting" such hitherto unlikely beaches as those in Milwaukee, the year was eventful.

The primary mission of providing assault landing forces for the Atlantic Fleet demanded continual, complete integration of training with operational commitments. The division commander faced the problem of correlating training policies with operational code plans. This meant separating units. But the distribution of supplies and equipment, allocation of training facilities, and shipping required the closest coordination.

This was neither new nor peculiar to this command. Year's end found that each operational, training and administrative requirement had been met.

The major training operation of the year was TRALEX 4-59 in late October and early November. Situation: a limited war against an enemy which had no immediate atomic capability. Units therefore landed with less separation distances than normal. Poor weather hindered air operations somewhat; troops went ashore through rough seas, wind, rain and cold. Work horse helicopters were constantly in evidence as they performed the standard missions of re-supply, messenger service and displacement of infantry units. Late in the problem an enemy atomic attack was introduced to test mass evacuation plans. One battalion was quickly and successfully evacuated across the beach to Task Force medical facilities.

Second only to TRALEX in importance were three Brigade Landing Exercises at Vieques, P. R., during the first half of 1959. The command assignment for these exercises alternated between the Division and the 2dMAW. One reinforced BLT and a reinforced HMR made up the landing force in each case. The Brigade sailing from Morehead City on 8 January 1959 participated in

amphibious planning and operations with the *USS Boxer* on its initial operation as an LPH.

For the first time, a reinforced battalion, together with a brigade headquarters from the 2dMarDiv, used helicopters exclusively for an assault landing. The successful exercise sharply pointed up the value of embarking a combat unit with its supporting helicopters on the latest type of high-speed operational vessels. This combination permits vertical envelopment tactics by forces operating well removed from the objective area.

In addition to the division-size TRALEX and the three BRIGADELEX's the commitment schedule included the division's perennial NELM Battalion. For many years the 2dMar Div has furnished assault troops to the Commander, Sixth Fleet, in the form of a Battalion Landing Team. The advantages of keeping a balanced landing force afloat were dramatically brought home to the American people as the Marines landed over the beaches of Beirut in 1958.

A landing in Libya with the 40th Commando of the British Royal Marines highlighted the many amphibious exercises of the NELM Battalion in 1959. Other operations included assaults on Anzio Beach of WWII fame, as well as on the long familiar beaches of Crete, Sardinia and Turkey. An amphibious raid was carried out in the area of Almeria, Spain. The versatile battalion also paraded at Naples on the NATO 10th Anniversary.

Perhaps the most spectacular event of the year, and excellent training, was the highly publicized OPERATION INLAND SEAS during June and July, heralding the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The 2dBn, 6th Marines (Reinf), operating from the ships of Amphibious Squadron Eight, "assaulted" beaches at the Great Lakes cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Erie and Rochester. These exercises brought a Navy-Marine Corps demonstration of sea power to a heretofore unvisited section of the United States. More than 3,000,000 Americans witnessed over-the-beach landings. At the same time, helicopters from MAG-26 delivered assault troops in a demonstration of modern vertical envelopment.

Col E. F. Wann, Jr.
G-1

Col C. W. Kelly
G-2

Col F. J. Karch
G-3

Col J. S. Skoczylas
G-4

Col E. A. Wright
CO 2d Marines

Col M. D. Henderson
CO 6th Marines

Col R. R. VanStockum
CO 8th Marines

Col C. A. Youngdale
CO 10th Marines

Col K. E. Martin
Co 2d Service Bn

Col W. J. McKennan
CO Hq Bn

LtCol C. D. Barrett
CO 2d Recon Bn

LtCol J. W. Love
CO 2d Pioneer Bn

LtCol E. P. Moses
CO 2d MT Bn

Capt M. G. Stutz
CO 2d Med Bn

LtCol J. E. Sundholm
CO 2d AT Bn

Other division units trained outside the Camp Lejeune area, increasing individual and unit experience. This added to the combat potential of the entire command.

The 10th Marines held field training exercises on the extensive artillery ranges of Fort Bragg, N. C., covering all phases of gunnery and problems in the tactical control of artillery supporting the separation concept. Units of the 2d Field Artillery Group from Force Troops, FMFLant, also took part.

Extensive technical and tactical, day and night experimental work and training in heli-borne exercises on battery as well as battalion level were carried out by the 1stBn, 10th Marines, the close support unit armed with 4.2-inch mortars.

From April to July the 2d Recon Bn trained for its role as the "eyes and ears" of the division in the Pisgah National Forest near Asheville, N. C. The change from the flat, familiar terrain of Camp Lejeune allowed the individual companies to solve training problems in unfamiliar country. After several weeks of small-unit reconnaissance and mountain training, the battalion was airlifted to Vieques for general reconnaissance exercises.

A prime objective of the 2dMar Div is to train the average Marine in helicopter operations until proper conduct during vertical envelopment maneuvers becomes second nature. Using the air facility located within the 169-square-mile Camp Lejeune reservation, MAG-26, a 2d MAW unit, chalked up several im-

Force Troop tanks back up 2dDiv assault

Sighting 106mm recoilless rifle on Mechanical Mule

3dBn, 8th Marines landing at Almeria, Spain

pressive statistics during the year: 21,000 troops air-lifted; 1,700 tons of cargo moved; 500 hours of air observation and liaison work. Fixed wing aircraft accounted for some 2,610 hours of air-lifting 2d Division Marines.

As has been the case for several years, the Division again sent a battalion to support the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. During July and August this unit did everything from "pulling targets" to office work.

Personnel Administration

The Controlled Input Program was begun in 1959, a major departure from former personnel assignment policies. The program was announced by the Commandant of the Marine Corps in October 1958 and, in a letter to the CG FMFLant, he described it in part as follows:

"Controlled personnel input is a procedure for assignment of individuals to certain units for the maximum possible length of time. This produces stability within the unit and permits a high degree of readiness to be attained."

Based on a 30-month tour with a unit, the program is applied only to the infantry battalions. As of a prescribed date, Marines of proper rank and MOS are assigned in T/O strength to a chosen battalion. Fifty per cent are scheduled for 15 months service and the remainder for 30. At the end of the initial 15 months period, those assigned for the shorter tour are replaced by others with at least 30 months obligated service. The battalion thus has a 50 per cent turnover once every 15 months. All subsequent assignments are for a two-and-a-half-year tour.

At the end of calendar year 1959, five of the Division's infantry battalions were operating under the controlled input program. The remainder are to be similarly favored by 1 April 1960. Better operational readiness of the "input" battalions is already apparent.

A BLT projecting sea power ashore was demonstrated several times throughout the year for such groups as the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va. Here some 260 officers from all branches of our Armed Forces, as well as those from allied nations, saw an integrated landing force with ground and air

Spectators greeted "invading" Marines in Operation Inland Seas

components using unit separation, mobility, flexibility and speed to deliver all the shock power of a vertical envelopment.

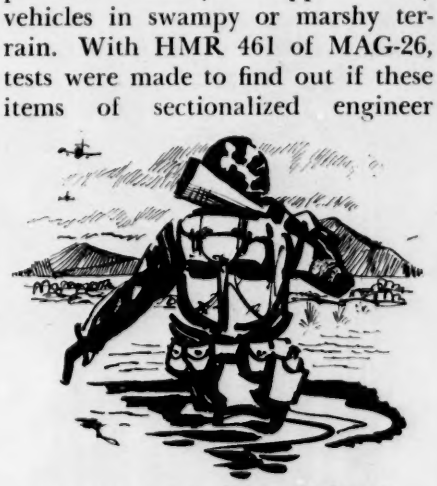
The Honorable William B. Franke, Secretary of the Navy, visited the 2dMarDiv on 11 September. He saw a graphic demonstration of the might and extent of a Regimental Landing Team. In a static display with all of its organic equipment, the landing team stretched from one end of the camp parade ground to the other—an impressive view of the size, depth, and firepower of a reinforced regiment.

Recognizing the bigger intelligence role in modern war, both strategically and tactically, the Division G-2 Section began certain instructional projects during the year. To overcome the shortage of linguists and to encourage those already conversant with the French, Spanish, Russian or Arabic languages to stay proficient, groups met and studied weekly. Foreign newspapers and magazines were used. Translation and interpretation of various documents was stressed.

Ten classes of Escape and Evasion School showed how to avoid capture, resist enemy interrogation and escape. Conduct as a prisoner of war and survival training were impressed on the 360 students.

Under the G-2, a school for air observers was conducted. The course improved the Division's aerial battlefield surveillance and taught new observers aerial artillery fire spotting and aerial intelligence collection methods. Two classes graduated a total of 23 students.

G-4 supervised several equipment evaluation tests for the Marine Corps Development Center. In January 1959 the Pioneer Bn tested a portable roadway to support heavy vehicles in swampy or marshy terrain. With HMR 461 of MAG-26, tests were made to find out if these items of sectionalized engineer



equipment could be heli-lifted: a specially developed motor grader, a crawler tractor, a tractor-drawn scraper. All were earmarked as equipment capable of being helilifted to infantry units operating in remote areas. During March and June, the CG 2dMarDiv, as the representative of CG FMFLant, conducted two Operational Suitability Tests. The 2d Heavy Artillery Rocket Btry of Force Troops, FMFLant supported the tests.

The 2d Service Bn had the usual problem of supporting a busy division and at the same time training its own Marines in general military subjects. They relieved each Marine of his regular duties for one month. He then went to school for eight hours a day, five days a week. Thus he had an unbroken period of instruction, rather than intermittent classes two or three afternoons each week. Tests show this program maintains GMST proficiency among service troops.

Filling out the year's schedule were several special events worthy of mention: Open house on Armed Forces Day featured an equipment display by the division; parade-reviews in honor of Gen R. McC. Pate, LtGen E. A. Pollock, and later for LtGen J. C. Burger; a parade honored the change of the Division Sergeant Major (first of its kind held here) when SgtMaj A. J. Ross was relieved by SgtMaj R. O. Baker; ceremonies honored BGen S. S. Wade, then Assistant Division Commander, as he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding performance of duty as CG of the 2d Provisional Marine Force during the Lebanon crisis.

These highlights point up some of the major operations and activities which crowded the 1959 calendar. Not recorded are the myriad achievements of the many organic units whose continuous support was essential and vital to the over-all success of the 2dMarDiv as the East Coast's Force-in-Readiness. USMC

REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

PART TWO PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE READINESS

By Staff 2dMarDiv

IT IS NO SECRET THAT THE FINAL test of any fighting outfit comes in combat. Right now in the cold war a unit's value depends on how quickly it can move out to a place where it's needed. We call this ability to move "Readiness." Not only must Marines be kept trained to a keen edge, they must also be set up and equipped that they can move without delay to a scene of trouble. This is the way it's done in the 2d Division: The men are kept ready for combat through a varied and intensive training cycle. Certain units are kept ready for split-second movement through a well-planned and rehearsed alert system. Others are deployed with the Fleet "on station" poised and ready to land on order. New ideas are welcome. Staff and commanders work together to improve and refine the program.

If the call comes to "move out," the first Division unit, fully combat equipped, will be in trucks and enroute to an enplaning point in less than 15 minutes. It will be able to fight in the field over a week without resupply. Right behind it will be another fully-equipped fighting force with gun crews to man 106mm recoilless rifles, 81mm mortars, flamethrowers, and a tactical air control party.

Swift response to the changing situation demands a high degree of readiness. The 2d Division has developed a readiness to act on short notice. This program continues to improve to keep pace with cold war demands. Witness the way the Division met the need when the President ordered the Marines to land in Lebanon in July, 1958. Witness, just a few months before, the lift by helicopter of battle-ready Marines to a carrier for further transport to a trouble spot in the Caribbean area.

Certain units of the 2dMarDiv stand an around-the-clock vigil, seven days a week. Those assigned the alert duty are within eight seconds' running time of trucks ready to whisk them to a nearby airfield for immediate deployment.

The units are on an immediate alert for two days. Men sleep with their clothes and gear in easy reach. Personal belongings are stowed in footlockers and seabags in the barracks, ready for embarkation. During alert duty, men are grouped by truck and plane teams. They eat, sleep and live together as an integral unit.

The force is prepared for movement by truck to the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, or to the nearby Air Facility at New River; and by helicopter either from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point or to an aircraft carrier off Onslow Beach.

Logistic and administrative details, including the assignment of aircraft and trucks, have been finished. Supplies are pre-positioned at Cherry Point for quick loading. Manifests listing weight and balance characteristics are also prepared in advance. The destination becomes the only unknown. This item, of course, could affect the number of personnel or amount of supplies to be airlifted. Even this variable has been reduced to a quick "short haul" or "long haul" decision.

The Division calls surprise alert drills without warning, both day and night, to test the system and to train the alert units in the steps required for a quick and orderly move out of Camp Lejeune. The suspense of waiting for a call that may come at any time is a fact of life which 2d Division Marines have grown to accept.

There is a bonus effect to those units on standby. With the Division's accent on training in the field, many units find time for administration and classroom training extremely limited. Alert units, since they must remain near their barracks, find these standby periods a fine chance for boning up through classroom instruction. First Sergeants have the chance to handle the administrative details which demand the presence of all hands. Organized athletics are not overlooked. They provide a welcome change of pace and an outlet for pent-up energy. It's all part of the game of poised readiness.

Keeping alert units ready for immediate airborne movement is but one facet of the Division's program of constant readiness. The Battalion Landing Team in the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and the Division's part in the Brigade Landing Exercises (BRIGADELEX), Training Exercises (TRAEX), and Amphibious Exercises (PHIBEX), all contribute to the readiness picture.

Being ready is normal for the 2dMarDiv. Readiness started to shift from a program to a state of mind in the late '40s when the NELM Battalion changed from "special" to "normal" in the thinking of the 2d Division Marines.

In fact, the readiness aspect of the NELM Battalion involves more than one battalion at a time. While one battalion is serving in the Mediterranean, another back at Camp Lejeune is getting supplies and personnel ready to relieve it on station. The overlap here is much more than just the time required at sea for the relief. It includes a longer period of strict training before the troops board ships for the trip from Morehead City to Gibraltar.

The preparation of a NELM Battalion requires many long hours at Camp Lejeune, in the swamps and on the beach, and at a long series of lectures, briefings and inspections.

It results finally in another battalion being "ready to go" at a moment's notice. So here, too, in addition to the ever-ready "air alert battalion," stands a brother unit on a "graduated" alert status.

The SOP for the composition, operation, and displacement of the 2d Division CP provides for the swift assembly of the people and gear needed to command the Division. The Commanding General and certain members of the general and special staff sections form an advance party ready for movement by air. This fly-away unit is closely followed by other members of the command group's advance echelon. Thus, the Commanding General can take control early, and his key staff officers will be with him.

Training and operational commitments continue along with the maintenance of alert units. One of these, in its second annual cycle, is the BRIGADELEX. Four are scheduled for 1960. Each involves a Marine air-ground team aboard a fast amphibious squadron built around the *USS Boxer*. While the first mission is that of training in the Vieques, P. R., complex, the task unit also provides a balanced and ready Navy-Marine team. It is ready-assembled for use where it is needed. Command of these BRIGADELEX's alternates between ground and air officers. Ground and air officers are integrated on the staffs.

These brigades give us another alert force already set up and ready to go. They also test our current doctrine and they provide excellent training in the techniques of amphibious vertical envelopment.

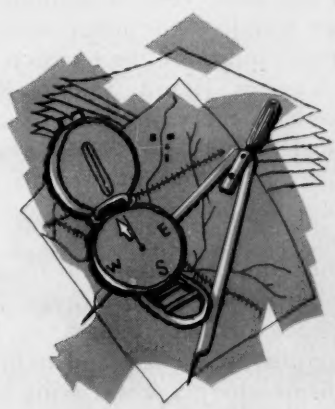
FMFLant and the Navy's Amphibious Force, Atlantic, combined in a major exercise now in progress—PHIBEX 1-60 (22 Mar-5 Apr). The core of the landing force for this large scale sea and air assault is the 2dMarDiv, with support from the 2d Marine Air Wing and Force Troops, FMFLant. PHIBEX uses a major portion of the East Coast's amphibious shipping, as well as cruisers, carriers, and destroyers of the type commands. The result will provide an impressive display of ready naval might as it moves into the objective area.

Previous landings have trained, rehearsed, and conditioned the man in the fire team until he is familiar with embarkation, life at sea, and small unit tactics. He knows what it is to be buffeted in a landing craft or strapped into a helicopter. PHIBEX is to convince him that his job is every bit as essential to a large operation as it would be to a squad combat patrol.

The detailed planning, followed by embarkation, landing, and operations ashore, will confront the commanders with the next thing to a live war operation. Successful execution will test combat readiness at all echelons, including Force. In short, PHIBEX is the combined graduation exam for every school, course, and training period that the men of the 2d Division have undergone. The certificate? A force trained in ultra-modern amphibious techniques primed for instant deployment.

A new feature in the training program for 1960 is the inclusion of a second all-out exercise. TRAEX-60 is scheduled early this fall. Similar to PHIBEX, it will be a Division rather than a Force-level show, with the CG 2dMarDiv heading the landing force. Thus, with two major landings in a single year, the 2d Division will maintain its peak combat readiness.

The number of trouble spots in the world grows each year. At the same time the threat of limited war also increases. We must be ready to go anywhere in the world on little or no notice. To maintain this status for the individual Marine, both he and his gear must be ready for any "clime or place"—tropical, tem-



perate, or arctic. Each area involves special planning in the problems of living and fighting. The 2d Division, to familiarize its Marines with problems in ice, snow, and sub-zero weather, provides units for periodic operations in areas along the North Atlantic shores. NORAMEX (Northern Amphibious Exercises) involve normal amphibious operations, generally of BLT size, carried out in cold weather. Vertical assaults by Marines in helicopters are combined with normal landings over icy beaches. Marines learn to fire their individual and crew-served weapons with live ammo in the cold climate. Air and naval gunfire add to the realism. A chilling spectacle is that of Underwater Demolition Teams performing pre-H-hour missions in Arctic waters.

In the same vein of training on varied terrain and under different weather conditions, the Division will use Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, throughout the year. With its semi-tropical temperatures and vegetation, the hilly terrain presents conditions not found near Camp Lejeune.

The 10th Marines will spend a training period at Fort Bragg, N.C. Extensive artillery ranges at Fort Bragg provide tactical and technical problems sharply contrasting with those in the Lejeune terrain.

For mountain training as well as for more training in winter warfare, the Division has arranged to use portions of the Pisgah National Forest. This area, dominated by Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Rockies, is near Marion, N.C. The 2dReconBn trains there often and, during this year, rifle companies will spend about three weeks studying the techniques of combat in mountainous country.

Changes will be made in the annual small arms marksmanship program during 1960. To increase the percentage of requalification even more and to insure more direct supervision by commanders, unit firing will be tried. Instead of being divided into small groups spread over the calendar year, complete battalions will move to the range as units. Thus, the responsible commanders, from fire team to battalion, will be with their men during all phases of range instruction and firing. Competition will be enhanced and individual scores should improve.

The first cycle of the program of controlled in-put of personnel in the infantry battalions will be completed early this month. This stabilization of trained men within units will produce increased combat readiness for the Division. Gone will be the days of a constant flow of Marines in and out of the infantry company. Replacing it is a 15-month period of unit integrity, with personnel working, training, and operating side-by-side throughout the cycle.

A "know-your-man program" with some new ideas has been started in the 2d Division. The program begins at the First Infantry Training Regiment located at the old Tent Camp of 1942 fame. The Commanding General requires that all officers and staff non-commissioned officers visit this regiment to study the type of training given to new Marines just before they join the Division. This "graduate boot camp" has paid dividends for many years. It produces a Marine who enters the FMF at a known level of training. Put him into a battalion and he is ready to enter an advanced training cycle. A "notebook approach" to the "know-your-man program" (GAZETTE, p. 17, Jan '60) is the rule rather than the exception.

The Reenlistment Program is receiving new attention in the Division. After a Marine has served his

Forward air controller spots targets to aid close support missions.

first hitch of three or four years, he has probably reached the rank of lance corporal—or even corporal (E-4)—with a fast-growing potential for leadership. As his discharge date nears, he becomes more and more intrigued by the grand but misleading attraction of "make a million on the outside." How, then, can the Marine Corps counter this pull and keep this young NCO who has been trained for leadership? A revamped reenlistment program is the 2dMar Div's approach. The Career Counselling Center is the focal point from which the efforts of unit reenlistment NCOs are guided. Illustrated lectures by Marines from the Center or by unit agents; posters in messhalls, recreation buildings, gyms and billeting areas; and slides shown at movie halls are all used to focus attention on the program. Perhaps the best new device is the series of talks given at the Service Wives' Clubs. The many benefits of a military career are explained in detail to the members. These may be learning the ins and outs of such programs as Medicare for the first time. Such talks have been very well received. The results can often prove a major factor in reenlisting a highly desirable non-commissioned officer who might otherwise be lost to the Corps.

Any CPX, TRAEX, or PHIBEX finds a light fixed-wing aircraft from the Division's Air Observation Squadron flying over the exercise area for one reason: testing camouflage. Photographs taken by the Air Observers are shown to the commanders as a guide for further training.

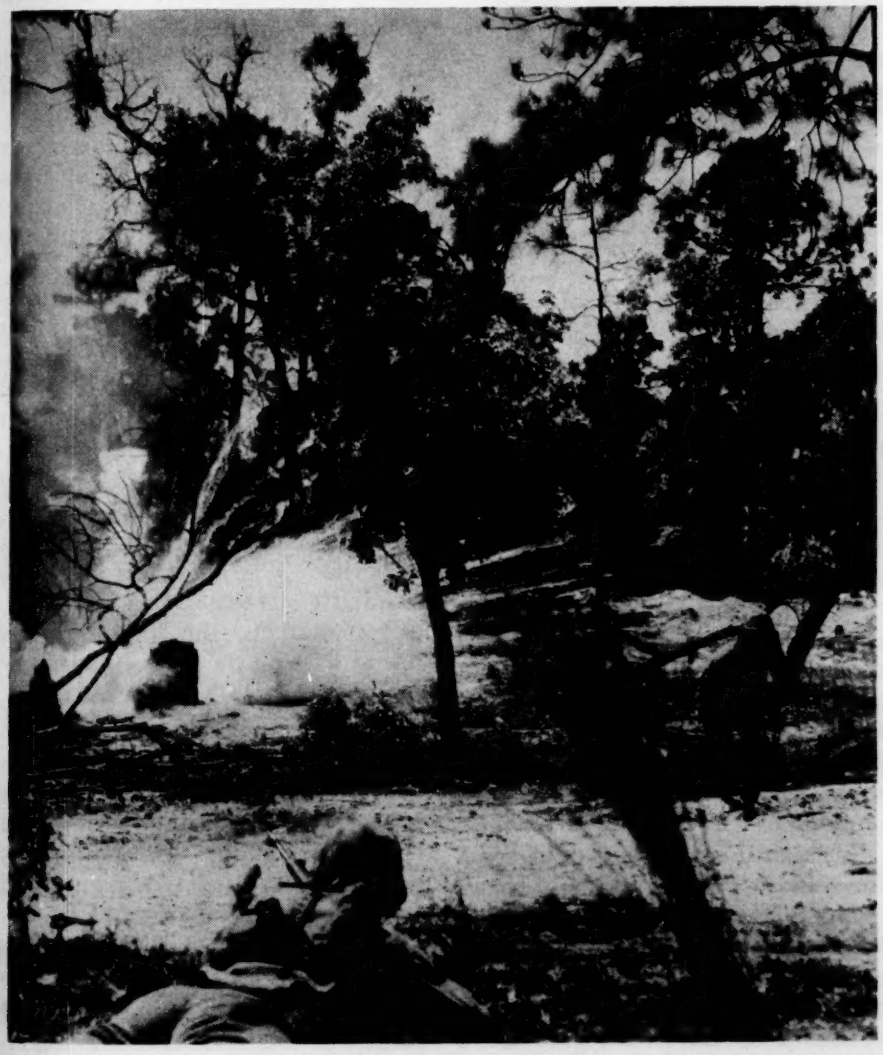
Hand in glove with camouflage is night training. The Division's SOP says "all field exercises of 24 hours duration or longer will include night tactical training." Training, from "night foot and vehicular movement" to "passage of lines," is spelled out. Units work at night training until they are familiar with the best camouflage of all—the cover of darkness. No longer is mere lip service paid to night training. It is applied psychology in the 2d Division.

Known distance ranges which every Marine knows about are supplemented at Camp Lejeune by an electronic firing device target range. Using these modern ranges, squads and platoons fire live ammo at targets which simulate enemy soldiers rising suddenly to the front. Here each Marine and his squad or platoon leader must respond as though in a combat situation. Units race against the clock. Hits are recorded on meters in the range house and results are shown for the individual, his unit and the Division. In the near future the ranges will include moving target tanks and moving, variable-range targets for anti-tank units.

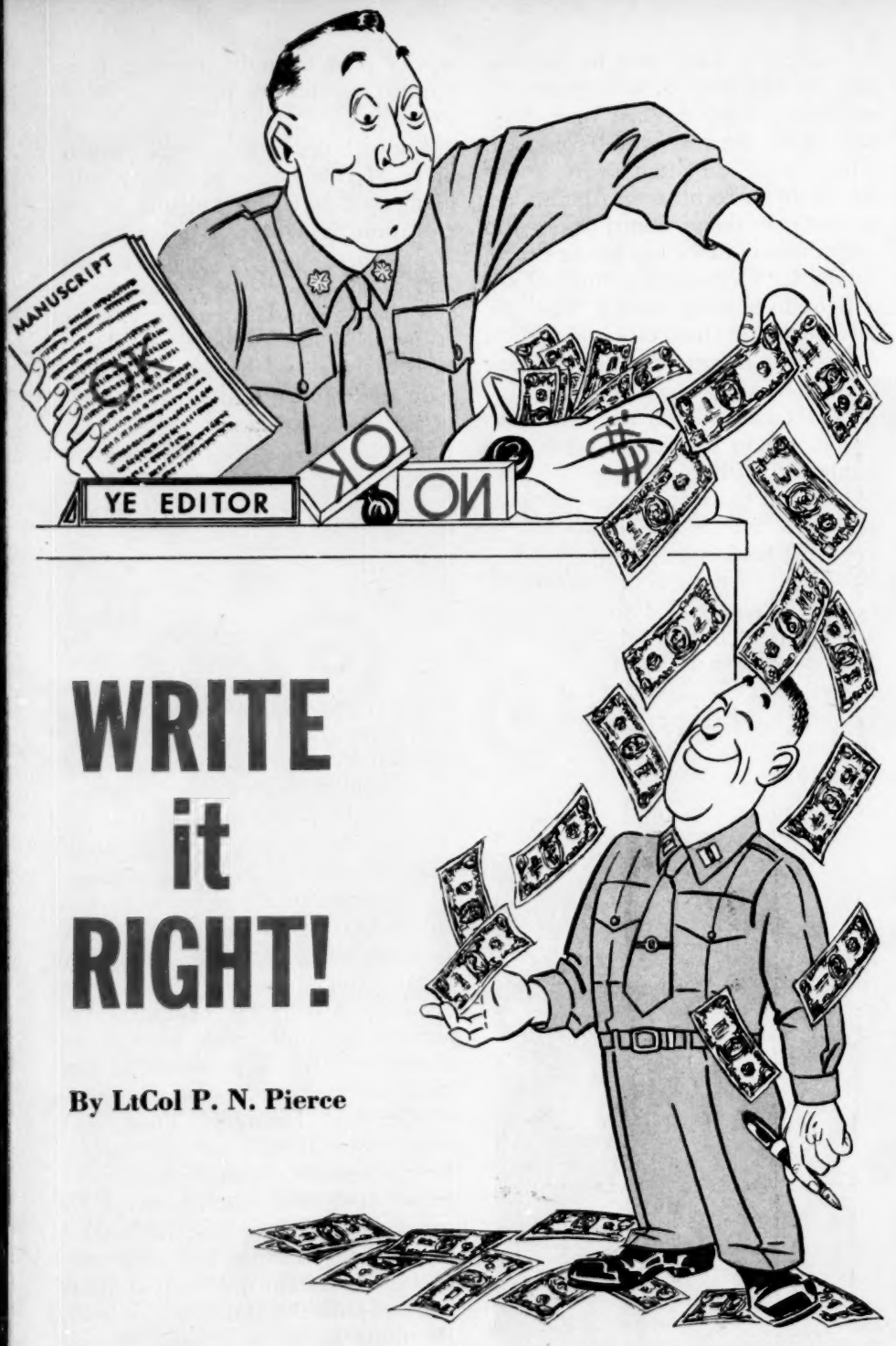
In line with its mission as a Force in Readiness, the 2dMarDiv is pushing a program of personal affairs counseling to meet a very real need with each Marine. Look for a moment at the plight of John Doe, an average Marine in an average Division unit. With no prior warning he can find himself airborne or seaborne, headed for potential combat at some remote spot on the globe. What about a power of attorney for his wife? A will? Or insurance? Or perhaps his problem is even more immediate—the automobile in the battalion parking lot—or the shirts at the Base Laundry. These and many other details are the targets for the revised personal affairs program. Some can best be solved by command guidance and individual effort. Others, which will arise only because of instant deployment, must be met above the Marine's own level. He must be given a package deal which will solve these routine problems.

With this accomplished, the Division will be forearmed against still another by-product of today's Cold War.

The plans and programs for 1960 cover the range from personnel administration to night fighting, but with only one objective—to prepare the Division for war. The men of the 2dMarDiv have already demonstrated their readiness to respond swiftly and effectively to the needs of the Cold War. They are confident that any future assignment will find them poised and ready to go. USMC



ITR Marines assault a fortified position.



WRITE it RIGHT!

By LtCol P. N. Pierce

ANYONE WHO CAN WRITE HIS NAME can write an article. But, putting one together that some hard-boiled editor will buy is a different story.

Relax! It isn't as hard as it sounds.

Editors normally reject articles for three reasons. Lack of reader appeal, poor organization and chronic *authoritis* are their pet peeves. *Authoritis?* Those afflicted would probably describe it as: a penchant for pedantic prose. Editors would much prefer to see it explained as: using 50-cent words.

Producing a salable article requires an idea and a willingness to do a little work. It also requires a certain amount of know-how. Courses of instruction covering the first two aren't too plentiful. The last one is largely a matter of learning the tricks of the trade. It also happens to be the subject of the following paragraphs.

Let's not have any misunderstanding. These pearls of wisdom aren't going to make you the poor man's Hemingway. All you'll find here is a well-tested plan for writing a piece that will sell.

There's a lot of expert advice floating around about writing for the "average reader." Did you ever see one? If you ever do, chances are you'll double-time to the funny farm and turn yourself in. The average US reader is 13/24ths female and 11/24ths male! This hermaphrodite has bluish, brown-gray eyes and takes 1.3 baths per week. Other identifying features include a nervous stomach and the IQ of a normal 13-year-old. *This,* you're going to write an article for?

Forget the average reader. There just ain't no such animal. The reader is a single individual, different in every case. Each makes his own decision to read—or not to read—what you write. He makes up his mind for lots of reasons. Sometimes it's whether the lawn is mowed, the baby is leaking, or the beer is cold. Other times it depends on the title, or how good the illustrations are.

The *typical* reader is something else again. Take this magazine, for instance. Eighty-four percent of its readers are either company grade officers or staff NCOs. Nearly one-third of them earn their pay doing something connected with aviation. About 20 per cent are infantry types, and seven per cent are in supply billets. Personnel work occupies the efforts of four per cent. One out of every 12 is an artilleryman. A fast glance at the MOS Manual will identify the remainder.

The point is, certain types of people read certain magazines. If you set out to write a piece for "magazines," you're dead. There aren't any "just magazines," any more than there's an *average* reader. Every magazine has a name and a personality all its own. A big factor in selling what you write is picking the right magazine. The *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Good Housekeeping* are excellent markets. But, they buy very few articles on the care and cleaning of lance corporal's chevrons.

A sure way to pick the right market is by querying the editor. Most successful free-lance writers use this system. A query is simply a business letter to the editor. It should briefly outline your proposed article and ask the editor if he's interested.

Including a little sales pitch in the letter is not a bad idea. Don't be afraid to tell the editor why your piece will be a good one. Buying articles is strictly a business proposi-

tion with him. It's good business practice to advertise your product to a prospective buyer.

Querying has other advantages. Writing an article requires both time and work. It's nice to know if anyone is interested *before* you invest much of either one.

Another advantage is the editorial priority established by a query. An editor often receives several queries, or manuscripts, on the same subject. The writer with the first query gets to display his wares before the others. Thus, an encouraging answer to a query is a form of insurance. It means someone else won't sell the editor the same idea before you get yours written.

After you've picked the right magazine, there are only three things left to do. Write a good article, sell it, and spend the money. The last two are easy—if you can manage the first one.

What makes a good article? The list is as long as a loser's face in a pay-day crap game. Sort them all out and you find only two that matter. A good article is one that interests or helps the reader, preferably both. A writer can't hope to do either unless he really knows his subject.

Research is the skeleton of every good article. The more solid the skeleton, the better the story. Research simply involves learning all you possibly can about your subject. Perhaps you will need only half the facts you dig up. If that's the case, you're lucky. You can be as fussy as a sheik with a harem.

The writer with too few facts is in trouble from the start. He must stretch every one he has, trying to put a foundation under his article. Only weak structures are built on weak foundations.

An editor can spot an unresearched article before he's read two pages. It stands out like Jayne Mansfield powdering her nose in the men's room of the YMCA. The general statements, like the next sentence, are the tip-off. "The Marine Corps was founded in the fall of 1775." Any author who knew his subject would make a more factual statement. For example: "The Continental Marines were authorized in Philadelphia on November 10, 1775."

Note the difference in the information contained in the two statements. The first one is purely a generality, the broad brush treatment. The second one nails down the specific facts.

An important part of research is making good notes. Just how you go about it is a matter of personal preference. The main thing is to have some system worked out before you start. There is much to be said in favor of making flexible notes. One way to make them is to put only one idea and related facts on a single piece of paper. When you are ready to use them, it's easy to shuffle notes of this type into their proper order.

What is the proper order? Well, there's always alphabetically, according to rank. A better way is to arrange your information in the order you're going to use it. Trying to work with words before getting your material well organized is a big mistake. A purely hit-or-miss system is one that generally misses.

A sensible step at this point is to make an outline of your article. It's here that the successful writer does the most of his thinking. The outline is the article's operation plan. If the plan is good, a big part of the battle is already won.

Like a lot of things, an article has a definite beginning, a middle and an end. Old pros refer to them as the Lead, Body and the Wrap Up, or Tag. As long as you're going to write like a pro you might as well talk like one.

The lead is the reader's introduction to the article. It is probably the most important part of the whole piece. If the lead is dull, the reader won't read any farther. Come to think of it, neither will the editor. In which case you won't have to worry about the reader.

The big objective of the lead is to catch the reader's interest. Once his interest is aroused, he will want to continue. A second objective is to tell the reader what the article is about. Thus, the lead must have a direct bearing on what comes later. It can't be merely an interest-arousing device.

The main part of the article, strangely enough, is known as the body. This is the section which contains the meat and potatoes. All the significant facts and ideas belong here. Just be sure to lay them out in logical order. A solid outline is a big help with this requirement.

In writing it is important to let the facts speak for themselves. Persuading or convincing people is an art. One of the most successful ways is to let the reader draw his own conclusions. It is also well to remember that readers aren't interested in reviewing something they already know. Give them some new facts. One of the reasons they're reading your article is to learn something.

There are any number of ways to end an article. Speech instructors say, "state your point in the opening, and restate it in closing." This is also pretty good advice for article writers. No matter how you choose to end your piece, try to do it with a punch. A strong ending leaves a good taste in the reader's mouth.

The main thing is to stop when you haven't anything important left to say. When you reach that point, close the piece fast.

There aren't any set rules of proportion for an article. The opening normally runs somewhere between one and ten per cent of the total length. The body takes up from 90 to 95 per cent. The ending is always the shortest part, usually less than 100 words. Anything longer tends to lose its punch.

Every article has a fourth part—the title. Small though it may be, it is one of the most vital elements. Recall, just for the moment, all the lousy movies you've seen. How do you think you were suckered into

LtCol Pierce admits there have been times when he's suffered from rejection—the slip kind. But instead of the psychiatrist's couch he went back to the typewriter. Perseverance and hard work, he says, is the only way he knows to balance out rejection slips with check stubs. The "well-balanced" LtCol Pierce has been an editor, newspaper reporter, author of magazine articles, and radio script writer. Next month his book, "The Compact History of the US Marine Corps" (Hawthorn Books, $4.95) will go on sale. Commissioned in 1942, he is now serving as Head, Media Branch, Division of Information at HQMC.

buying a ticket to those turkeys? That's right! A good title and flashy advertising.

The title of an article is its advertising signboard. It's the lure that attracts the customers, *if* it appeals to them. Like any other advertising device, it should combine the elements of personal appeal and impact. A short title generally has more impact than a long one. Brevity and punch are the two things to strive for. A good title is often the difference between a sale and a rejection slip.

The mechanics of writing a piece is the easiest part, provided you've laid the ground work. The best way is to follow your outline and write it—all the way through. Write it just the way you naturally talk. Don't worry about grammar, spelling or sentence structure. If you stop to fool around with such things you'll lose your train of thought.

There's an old joke about sculpture being easy. Just take a chunk of marble and knock off what you don't want. Writing an article is much the same. There's one big difference, however. You can't tell what you don't want until you've got it all written.

When you have finished the masterpiece, throw it in the back of the desk drawer. Forget it for at least two weeks. This is an important step. After you've worked this long on something it isn't easy to be objective about it. It'll look a lot different to you after a cooling off period. As a matter of fact, it will probably look lousy. If it does, there's real hope for you.

Now that it has mellowed a while, read the whole thing through. Does it really say what you want? Are all the points you wanted to make there, in black and white? See if perhaps you aren't supplying some thoughts the reader won't have. Readers can't tell what you are thinking, unless you write it down.

Go through the piece again, slowly this time. Take out all the big words you had to look up. If you had to, so will the reader. No one wants to read something with a dictionary in the other hand. In addition to the big words, see if you can't cut out half the adjectives.

Take a look at the verbs next. Those passive verbs have got to go. Eliminate as many of the "to be" verbs as possible. Change a clause like "he was firing" to "he fired." Instead of saying "he was a fast runner," say "he dashed." The more active your verbs the better your writing.

The number of words in your sentence is also important. There are extremely few readers who are either able or inclined to follow a lengthy 40 or 50-word sentence, which may well form an entire paragraph, which is made up of confusing and boring series of cluttered clauses and phrases like this sentence which is a prime and extremely uncomfortable example. A good rule of thumb is to limit sentences to 16 words. Paragraphs of four to six sentences make easy reading.

As for length, articles run anywhere from 500 to 6,000 words. Those under 1,000 are generally classified as "fillers." For longer pieces the best lengths are 1,500, 2,500, 3,500, 4,500 and 6,000 words. The *Gazette* likes article material in packages of 1,500 and 2,500 and 4,000 words.

The final requirement for a good article is to put it in a neat package. Type it, double-spaced, on standard typewriter paper. Leave a one-inch margin on both sides and the bottom of the page. Put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the first page. You want the editor to know where to send the check.

Each of the following pages should contain the title and your name. Put this information in the upper left corner. The page numbers go upper right. Make the necessary erasures neatly. The idea is to produce clean copy. Write *The End* two spaces below the last line.

Manuscripts should be mailed flat. Be sure to include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

There are two more steps.

Stuff it in a mailbox.

Pray.

By now it should be apparent that writing doesn't take many brains. It's about five per cent inspiration and 95 perspiration. Nor should there be any doubt that *anyone* can write a salable article.

I got paid for *this* one. USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

Base on Balls

ON MANEUVERS, THE BLACKOUT DISCIPLINE was tight. It was a moonless night, ideal for the problem. A jeep felt its way through the darkness. Suddenly: "Halt," cried a determined sentry, placing himself squarely in front of the jeep. "What's the password? he demanded. The occupant, a colonel observing the maneuvers and not actually taking part, said he didn't know. "Well, the password is BASEBALL," said the guardian of command post security. "And you'd better remember it. Don't nobody get through here without knowing it. Pass on."

$15.00 to Maj J. C. Gasser

Off-Color Yarn

VERY NEW WIVES OF VERY NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS sometime find it hard adjusting to things military. Even uniform regulations can be downright bewildering—if not overpowering. Witness this remark by one young bride to her husband, a fellow student of mine in Basic School: "Which suit do you wear tomorrow, dear, the green one or the beige?"

$15.00 to 2dLt C. A. Fleming

YOUR MARINE CORPS GAZETTE IS UNIQUE BECAUSE YOU write it. This magazine exists to serve professional Marine officers and staff non-commissioned officers—regular and reserve, air and ground. It succeeds only as you help. Here is how you can help produce a professional magazine to be a vital forum for our Corps: write about the problems that concern you.

The Editorial Board and staff aren't sitting on their hands waiting for the mailman. We know we must encourage you to contribute, give you incentives, guide and help you. Here is a brand-new program we hope will do just that.

1) The Annual Prize Essay Contest won't be renewed.

2) In its place all articles will be bought at regular rates (3¢ a word) with the following *added* prizes for the best pieces *published* in FY 1961:

- $500 annual first prize, $250 second prize for best major article of wide interest (3,500 words and up) of the year.
- $100 monthly prize for best short article (1,000-3,500 words) in each issue. Winning article each month will also be eligible for annual prize for major articles.
- $100 annual prize for best short-short article (under 1,000 words) of the year.

3) Special rates (4¢ to 10¢ a word) will be offered for "lead" and "feature" articles. Examples: *The Seas Are Our Strength"* (Mar '60), *The Court-Martial of Smedley Butler* (Dec '59) and *How Castro Won* (Feb '60). These bonus-rate articles won't be eligible for monthly or annual prizes.

4) Only Marines will be eligible for prizes. Non-Marines will be eligible for bonus rates for outstanding manuscripts.

5) All manuscripts received after 1 Apr 1960 will be considered for FY 1961 awards, even if printed before 1 July 1960. Manuscripts now on hand will be eligible if printed during FY 1961.

6) Beginning immediately only bonus-rate articles will be bought on acceptance. To insure a choice of the best material submitted, all other articles will be only tentatively accepted. Payment will be only on publication.

The editorial staff of the GAZETTE will continue to solicit timely articles suggested by readers and the Editorial Board. Advice and comment will gladly be given on queries, outlines, and rough drafts. The GAZETTE provides on request a free *Writer's Guide* and periodic newsletters on editorial needs. Here is a digest of what they contain:

Address: Editor
Marine Corps Gazette
Box 1844
Quantico, Va.

Our Article Stockpile

SUBJECT	Emergency Requisition	Normal Re-supply	Surplus on Hand
Military History			XX
$15 Anecdotes	XX		
Observation Post—"How-to-do-its"	XX		
Observation Post—"Advice to CMC"			XX
Aviation	XX		
Marine Corps Reserve	XX		
Leadership			XX
Personnel—practical data on how procedures affect the officer or SNCO. Example: How are lineal lists made up?	XX		
Intelligence—High level		XX	
Intelligence—Low level	XX		
Operations & Training—High level		XX	
Operations & Training—Low level	XX		
Logistics	XX		
Specialist MOS fields		XX	
New Developments (M14 rifle, M60MG, Davy Crockett, Redeye, Bullpup, Terrier, etc.)	XX		
Book reviews			XX
Message Center		XX	
1,500-word articles		XX	
2,500-word articles		XX	
4,000-word articles			XX
Practical articles	XX		
Theoretical articles			XX

(Continued on next page)

All rights reserved on acceptance. Manuscripts returned at author's risk when accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Use of franked mail to or by the Marine Corps Association is not authorized.

Lengths: Letters (*Message Center*) up to 250 words.

Observation Post up to 1,000 words.

Articles in lengths of 1,500, 2,500 and 4,000 words are preferred. The shorter lengths have three to four times as good a chance to be bought and printed.

Organization, Style and Copy Preparation: See *Write It Right*, page 36.

Editing: We prefer to present the author's thoughts in his words. We do correct spelling and grammar. We normally must prune quite a few superfluous words. Authors can improve their chances as well as reduce our tampering by paying close attention to the *Gazette Reader Discomfort Index* (*Figure 1*). We aim for an RDI under 35, prefer 25; field manuals are available at unit libraries.

Material Needed: See previous page for our stock levels. Here are a few general guides.

1) Your primary readers are the officers and SNCOs of the Marine Corps—the professionals. These include regulars and reserves and retired, air and ground, seniors and juniors, and many MOS fields. Unless your article will inform and stimulate most of these groups, don't try more than 2,500 words. If it concerns just one group, try 1,500 or *Observation Post*.

2) Our stock in trade is your ideas about the Marine Corps, its mission, and its combat readiness. We're looking to improve. Gum-beating won't help much. Neither will a monthly ration of theoretical advice to the Commandant and his staff. To improve we need practical ideas on how leaders and units can do a better job. You can't help (or interest) company and squadron-level readers with all Pentagon-level articles.

3) We just get swamped with military history. There are lots of good books on the history of war. Read them if you like. There are quite a few on amphibious war. You should read them. But don't rehash them for the GAZETTE. We're looking for exceptional pieces like *The Court-Martial of Smedley Butler* (Dec '59). We'll consider short, lively studies that point a lesson for today or tomorrow. Example: *Tong Yong Operation* (Dec '59). Be warned: if you write on history, it's got to be mighty good to sell.

4) We can use some "background studies" on areas and peoples of the world—just a few. Our space is limited, so be sure that there is a strong "need-to-know."

5) Remember that a magazine works several months ahead. As you read this, most of the May 1960 GAZETTE will be in print. Part of the June issue will be, too. Major articles will be scheduled for most of 1960. It takes three to six months to get a manuscript into print.

Your GAZETTE exists to print your ideas. We're like a mirror. Our pages reflect the ideas—and the professional interest and skill—of Marine leaders. If these pages are dull, prosaic, and uninspired, then not only the GAZETTE is in trouble. USMC

"Periphrasis" is the most horrendous monster in the Empire of Gobbledegook. The expression connotes the utilization of excessive verbiage, or expressing it another way, the development of a style generally known as circumlocution. In brief, it means to use too many words.

Figure 1

To attack this monster we use the "Gazette Reader Discomfort Index." (RDI). It works this way:

1) Take a sample of one page of the manuscript.

2) Compute the average words per sentence. (About 16 is good).

3) In the same sample compute the percentage of words with three and more syllables. (Stay under 12%).

4) Add (2) and (3); that's the Reader Discomfort Index. What does it mean?

An RDI below 20 is very clear, easy to read. Look for this in popular magazines.

An RDI of 20 to 30 is clear, reads well. Look for this in Harper's, Atlantic Monthly, Saturday Review of Literature.

An RDI above 35 gets foggy, bores your reader. Look for this in field manuals, text books, and official correspondence.

How do you get a low Reader Discomfort Index? Simple. Use short sentences with active verbs. Avoid involved phrases and clauses. Replace polysyllabic constructions with short words. Don't show off your vocabulary. Remember: your reader CAN understand any RDI; the question is whether he'll care to try. A low RDI certainly won't guarantee a good article. It can make a good one better.

THE SALTY SKIPPER SAYS

The test: Will it work?

WELL, WEDNESDAY AGAIN AND OFFICERS SCHOOL BEgins at 1430. You know, I'm really looking forward to it. That hasn't always been true.

In our battalion right now it's tops. Bill Jackson put it right at lunch one day last week: "Our officers school is good because the old man is always there—to teach, help, and encourage us to be better officers."

That reminded me of a red-letter day back in January. Well, on the 13th, our leader, "Spike" Nesbit, battalion commander, was the instructor for the day. He started off by reading, word for word, Gen Shoup's address to his staff.

What a start! Every officer in the battalion was on the edge of his chair. There were cheers at the end. It was a breath of fresh air; also, it began an excellent 90 minutes on staff functioning by LtCol Nesbit.

For his theme, Spike Nesbit took the Commandant's words—"make an extended effort to do the job assigned better than the man who assigned it to you thought it could be done." He stressed this point throughout his discussion of completed staff work, the responsibilities of a good staff officer, and the need to be realistic—not emotional—in all planning.

On the way back to our company offices, Jack Hanson, who is my rival in Company "B," and I got gassing about what the old man had said.

"Ever since I've been commissioned I thought I was lucky to miss a staff assignment," cracked Jack, "but I'm sure anxious to get one now."

"Don't worry, Jack, you will. Once you make major the bulk of your duty assignments will be on some type of staff."

"Yes, Salty, when you analyze it for an 0302 there are only nine regimental commands and 27 commands in the infantry in the FMF."

"I liked the way the old man stressed command," I said as I snapped off a salute (smarter than before 1430) to a group of my men heading to chow. "But staff experience sure helps give you the background."

I left Jack in front of Company "A" C.P., and went in, intending to clean up the in-basket. As I walked past the company officers' room I found three of the platoon commanders in a hot session. The subject—staff functioning. "Say, Pete, what sticks out in your mind as the most important virtue of a staff officer?" queried Red Smith.

"Would I sign the staff study or the operation order if I were the CO?" snapped Pete. "Colonel Nesbit's comparison of this to signing a check hit home with me. Heck, those company orders I prepare for Salty's signature when I was acting exec would never have passed this test."

"They didn't, either," Red reminded him. "But don't forget about the staff officer not being a commander. In other words, you do everything in the name of your commander; and, therefore, it must be right. This is important. You can't let the old man down or place things into force which do not meet his standards or policies. What do you think, Skipper?"

"Being realistic," I said, "how about that company commander who had his company dig in on the beach for the night—and forgot that the tide would come in?"

"You're right, Salty, better be careful from now on when you give us an order," exclaimed Jones with a big grin, as I left for the company office.

My mind wandered back to one of the Commandant's statements:

"As it must be with a staff, I expect you to be honorbound to set forth your views boldly and without reservation until a decision is made. Thereafter, your task is to support that decision with all out energy and make it work."

LtCol Nesbit had pointed this up by telling about the staff where everyone was trying to guess or find out what the general wanted. Then they developed their staff studies that way.

"This is not what a true commander wants," he explained. "He wants all the facts fully evaluated so that the conclusions and recommendations are valid and realistic. Then his decision can be valid and realistic."

An excellent motto for the staff officer: set forth your views boldly and make your recommendations valid and realistic, for unrealistic planning won't win battles.

USMC

BRAINSTORMING

Author's note: Brainstorming may be used in obtaining new ideas to improve equipment or training techniques and to solve the problems which arise daily in any organization.

However, Brainstorming is not meant for the battlefield and other tactical operations where decisions, right or wrong, must be made without resorting to councils of war or group discussions. Military history abounds in stories of defeat because commanders resorted to compromise rather than exercise individual leadership.

Group presentation of ideas is an aid to good management, not a substitute for leadership. It should go without saying that Brainstorming is not a panacea for all problems.

By Capt E. F. Fitzgerald

FACED WITH A PROBLEM FOR WHICH you have no answer? Perhaps you are not satisfied with your own solution. Is your organization, section or office doing something which you feel could be improved? Are you unable to put your finger on it? Your reenlistment rate low? Are you meeting the assigned quotas for your organized reserve or regular establishments? Is your supply system operating smoothly? How about your athletic program? Your training schedule? Field exercise? Are the results gratifying?

Whatever the problem, the answer or solution may be right in front of you. It may only take another person to see it—you only have two eyes. There's a new approach in business which might solve some of your problems. At least it's worth a try.

The cost of this new approach? Absolutely nothing. The first step you must take is the one blocking many good ideas, particularly in a military organization – eliminating the negative attitude. Objections such as—"It's not in the book," "Put it in writing," "Too progressive," "Too democratic," "No regulations cover it," "The manual says . . ."—are deadly to new ideas. Attitudes like these act like water on the fires of progress.

Has this new approach to problems been tried? Figures and testimonials speak for themselves. Hotpoint Company, a manufacturer of electrical products, claims that adoption of this new idea resulted in a savings of $196,000 in the construction of a conveyor system. The new

technique, now used continuously by Reynolds Aluminum, is credited to a large degree for the increased sales of aluminum foil and do-it-yourself prefabricated aluminum materials.

Just what is this new approach? Those credited with its birth call it "brainstorming." In his recent book, *Brainstorming*, (Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y., 1958) Charles H. Clark says "brainstorming is a husky, lusty young man with lots of drive. It is not a cult or ritual — brainstorming is creative thinking. It is based on the premise that there are constantly better ways of doing things."

Brainstorming is getting a group of people together to suggest new ideas on a particular problem. Participants are encouraged to submit whatever comes to their mind. So much the better if the idea originated in the subconscious. Brainstorming can be likened to a hundred searchlights all turned on at once in hopes of spotting a missing airplane.

How does it work? How can you use it? The answer is so simple you may be embarrassed for not having already tried it.

The simple, basic guides to any brainstorming session are called Osborn's Rules (from *Applied Imagination Principles and Procedures of Creative Thinking*, by Alex F. Osborn, Copyright 1953 by Charles Scribner's Sons) and are as follows:

1) *Criticism is ruled out.* Adverse judgment of ideas must

be withheld until later.

2) *"Free-wheeling" is welcomed.* The wilder the idea, the better; it is easier to tame down than to think up.
3) *Quantity is wanted.* The greater the number of ideas, the more likelihood of winners.
4) *Combination and improvement are sought.* In addition to contributing ideas of their own, participants should suggest how ideas of others can be joined into still another idea.

After digesting these basic rules, find a room or area with few distractions; a place conducive to thought.

Next step is to invite a cross section of your unit, men of all MOS's and ranks, to attend an informal session. Include specialists in this gathering of men (and women if available). People of different attitudes and backgrounds see problems in different perspective.

This session definitely should not be a conference. Conferences and committee meetings rarely bring spontaneous ideas to light. Most committee meetings are not democratic; someone acts as the "dictator" and new ideas are not openly discussed in such an atmosphere. Furthermore, conferences are too coordinated and judicial to produce new ideas. Conferences have their place, but not in seeking new solutions to a problem.

Now, with a pleasant environment and volunteers (don't order anyone to participate) for your session, you are ready to go—ready to brainstorm. As commanding officer or senior officer, briefly explain (not more than five minutes) exactly the problem. Don't make it too broad. For example, brainstorm the problem of reducing food waste in your mess hall. Don't attempt to have your group discuss waste in the entire Marine Corps. It's too big.

Other suitable topics might include:

Methods of improving the company's night training exercises.

How can this post have a better PX?

Ways to keep the battery area cleaner.

There is no limit to brainstorming topics.

After introducing the problem—leave. Experience shows that people are reluctant to make new suggestions as long as the "boss" is present. His opinions and ideas on certain subjects are known. People who have an unusual idea are hesitant to present it for fear the boss may laugh or brush it aside. A brainstorming session moderator is all that is needed—one familiar with brainstorming sessions.

Then, let the ball roll where it may. Participants will toss all kinds of ideas out. Some may sound ridiculous and absurd at first, but with some development, logic appears.

The brainstormers must understand that during the sessions no one is permitted to shoot down or scuttle ideas with killer phrases such as, "I don't see the connection," "Nuts," "Won't work," "That's not our problem," or similar remarks.

However, *piggybacking* or *hitch hiking* an idea of another person is acceptable and plays an important part in any successful brainstorming session. Participants should expand on ideas presented by others. Make it a team session. A basic idea may be just what another person needs to get rolling and suggest many improvements. Ideas tend to tumble on top of each other. Once the mental dike is broken, you'll be surprised how suggestions flow and flood the room.

It is important that your moderator not permit sessions to drag out into long, boring affairs. Brainstorming, as Mr. Clark says, is a "commando attack on a problem"—quick and effective. At a later date the material and ideas can be analyzed. The session is not a time to pass judgment on material presented or to have participants defend or sell their ideas. The main purpose of brainstorming is not to evaluate what is said, but to get new ideas.

It should be apparent that unless the ideas are recorded, many will be lost and forgotten. Many advocates of brainstorming suggest having a stenographer in the room to take down every idea presented, even repeat ideas. The recorder need not copy every word, just the idea and keywords. Also her job is to record, not improve the grammatical content as she writes it down. Names of the people who suggested the idea need not be noted. Lack of a stenographer should not stop you: use a recording machine or list ideas on a blackboard where they can be seen. Seeing a list of ideas will frequently produce new ones.

Yes, your brainstorming session will hit periods of silence when it appears it is over. Although sessions must have a time limit, do not prematurely call it quits because ideas seem to have stopped. Deep thought may bring forth good ideas and start everything rolling again. You may even set a goal or quota

Capt Fitzgerald makes his second appearance in the GAZETTE with this article. He got his first byline in the June '59 issue with an article entitled, "GAS!" His articles began with some good ideas he thought would interest other Marines. A lack of writing experience didn't stop him. Result: two articles in print, two nice checks. Presently he is serving as CO, MD, USS Los Angeles.

HOW WE CUMSHAWED

A

RESERVE OBSTACLE COURSE

By Maj T. Liggett, Jr.

The truth was hard to take: Bakersfield's (Calif.) Marine Reservists were growing flabby. Physical fitness, or rather the lack of it, had LtCol I. J. Scatena, Battery CO, worried. The I&I, Capt P. J. Haenelt, was chewing his nails, too. Both knew what was needed: some way to give every man a quick, thorough workout every week.

The obvious answer was an obstacle course, but, ironically, standing in the way were too many obstacles. No site for one; materials and heavy equipment to build one appeared out of reach. At first look.

A phone call to Bakersfield's Naval Reserve Construction Division 11-21 knocked over the first hurdle. The Sea-Bees agreed to build the course—construction was their job, they said. Community interest, once alerted, started a chain reaction. Obstacles fell like tenpins.

A local realtor put up the land—rent-free. A utility company came through with pillars and posts, pipes and fittings. Two contractors provided the earth-moving gear. Sandbags were donated by a lumberyard. One other item: sand. The nearby Mojave Desert was loaded.

Sea-Bees and Marines, working weekends only, sawed telephone poles to fit, dug post holes and trenches, filled dozens of sandbags. A month later the obstacle course took on its first overweight customer.

They've had the course a year now. Bakersfield's Marines are again in good shape. There have been other changes, too. The battery's name has been changed to 4th 155mm Gun Battery. There's a new CO, Capt W. D. Gillies. Officers and men believe theirs is the only regulation obstacle course in the Organized Reserve.

And, 135 strong, they're glad they've got it.

USMC

Brainstorming (Continued)

such as 50 ideas for a session. If so, don't let those silent moments prevent you from reaching your goal. What may be needed is encouragement. The moderator might have ideas of his own he has kept for just such moments.

Statistics show that the average brainstorming session of a group of 12 men can come up with 60-100 ideas in 25 minutes. This generally results in eight or ten usable ideas. One Trans-World Airline brainstorming session of 14 people resulted in 152 ideas on how to improve printed time tables.

Now what to do? You have had a brainstorming session and have perhaps 50 new ideas. They are of no value and the effort was wasted unless these ideas are put to work. Have your staff review the list and cull the ten best ideas. Do not permit a person with a negative attitude to "deep six" the list. Edit the suggestions with an open mind. Just because an idea is unorthodox does not mean it is valueless. Most new approaches to a problem tend to be somewhat unorthodox and unusual.

After abbreviating your list, you need a committee to examine and discuss them. Evaluate the best ideas and pass sound judgment on them. If they pass these tests, put them to work by adopting them. And don't forget their source. Report to the brainstormers which ideas were adopted. There is no need to inform them of rejections, but they should know their efforts were not wasted.

Many of you will argue that this team effort approach to new ideas and possible solutions has no place in a military organization which is inherently undemocratic. You want no group making suggestions to you. If that is your attitude, advocates of brainstorming agree that idea sessions are not for you. The time would be wasted. Men with closed minds and a negative approach are content to live with their own problems, hoping that solutions will appear without assistance from below.

As for brainstorming in the military establishment, permit me to quote from the acknowledgment section of Mr. Clark's book on brainstorming. "I might never have written this book if . . . the Department of the Navy had not invited me to the Pentagon to give my demonstration. Vision in seeing the usefulness of brainstorming for national defense set off a chain reaction of events which resulted in this book."

Do you have an unsolved problem? Are you up against a mental stone wall? Are you satisfied with status quo, or do you feel progress can be made in your unit? Give brainstorming a try. If the ideas are good, you will receive credit for them. Brainstorming does not take command decision away from where it belongs. Brainstorming is progress. What have you to lose? USMC

The Extension School's CHALLENGE

BASIC SCHOOL LEVEL

1 In a helicopter-borne attack, where, in general, should the landing zones be in relation to the final objective? Why?

2 Generally, the best method of employment of the 81mm mortar platoon is

a. general support.
b. direct support.
c. attachment.

3 The following factors are essential considerations in estimating the training situation. Which factor is of *primary* importance?

a. The essential subjects to be covered.
b. The mission of the commander.
c. The existing state of training.
d. The training means available.

4 A commander should not designate a main attack force as such in his attack order.

a. True.
b. False.

JUNIOR SCHOOL LEVEL

5 Which action is taken by regiment if it desires to cancel or modify an on-call air support mission requested by one of its battalions?

a. Enter the TAR net and modify or cancel the request.
b. Notify the on-station aircraft of the cancellation or modification.
c. Request the FSCC to cancel or modify the request.
d. No action can be taken, as the responsibility is assumed by the requesting unit.

6 The form of attack most commonly used in arctic operations is the *penetration.*

a. True.
b. False.

7 Which of the following labor conditions are required under the provisions of the Geneva Convention? (Select those applicable.)

a. Every prisoner of war who has worked for one year shall be granted a paid rest period of eight consecutive days.
b. Officers, who are prisoners of war, may be compelled to work in a supervisory category only.
c. Prisoners of war must be allowed one hour's rest in the middle of the day's work.
d. A prisoner of war may be compelled to perform labor of a dangerous nature only if it is for the benefit of the prisoners.

8 Aerial observers are organic to the Division G-2 Section and provide close aerial reconnaissance and observation in support of ground units.

a. True.
b. False.

SENIOR SCHOOL LEVEL

9 Troop leading steps are actions which a commander must take in order to assure the most efficient accomplishment of an assigned mission. The first step calls for the issuance of a warning order to your subordinate unit commanders and to your staff to ensure adequate preparation time for any necessary troop movements and for the submission of estimates by the staff and recommendations from subordinate commanders.

a. True.
b. False.

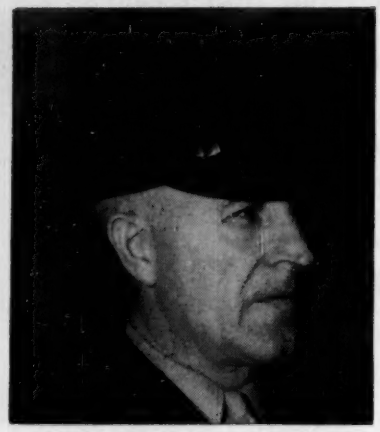
10 The question of how, when, and where to employ the reserve is often the commander's most difficult choice. Which of the following statements are correct? (Select those applicable.)

a. The reserve is usually passed through other units which have been stopped by enemy action in order to hit the enemy with a strong, fresh force.
b. The reserve should be employed against the flanks or rear of the enemy or against points of known or suspected weakness.
c. The reserve should be employed in time to maintain the momentum of the attack.
d. The reserve should not be committed until absolutely necessary, and then only after it has been clearly established that the attacking units cannot progress further.
e. The reserve should be used to exploit success.

(Answers on page 64)

WHY NOT

Have an Extension Course Diploma in your personnel file? When your name comes up for selection, the Diploma shows up, too! Enroll in *The Extension Course Program* NOW.



Marine Corps Sergeant Major Francis D. Rauber

The Sergeant Major's Mail

THE ENLISTED PROMOTION SYSTEM IS BASICALLY competitive. Its purposes: first, to provide the Marine Corps with the best qualified noncommissioned officers in numbers needed in the various grades and specialties, and secondly, to allow deserving Marines to advance as their ability permits—based on the needs of the Marine Corps rather than the furtherance of the career of an individual Marine. I will attempt in the following to explain and clarify this system.

Commanding officers can promote Marines to pay grades E-3 and E-4. Quotas are based on Tables of Organization or manning level requirements. The purpose of this decentralized system of promotion is to insure that the best qualified individuals are promoted, to provide the Marine Corps with a highly competitive group of noncommissioned officers, to offer good Marines an attractive career opportunity and to achieve a sound distribution of rank among units and among the military occupational specialties.

In this type of promotion system, the commanding officers control promotions of the enlisted men of the lower four pay grades. The full burden of selection, examination and appointment rests with these officers.

Actual performance of duty is the primary consideration in making selections but observations of performance are supplemented by local written and practical tests. Meritorious promotions are not included in this system since those promotions are based on merit and the time-in-grade requirements are radically reduced. Time-in-grade requirements may be reduced to four months for exceptionally qualified E-2s and E-3s who otherwise meet all promotional eligibility.

Promotion to pay grade E-5 is determined by a composite score established to fill and meet the promotion allocation for that pay grade within a particular promotion period. The composite score is computed by the Marine's command based on proficiency and conduct marks, months in grade, and total months in service.

A Marine's proficiency and conduct are the primary factors in arriving at a promotable composite score. The average proficiency and conduct marks contribute to 97 per cent of the total composite score. This insures that proficiency and conduct being equal, the senior Marine is promoted before his juniors. Equally, it protects the Corps against acquiring any senior incompetents.

The Enlisted Promotion Section at Headquarters, Marine Corps, maintains a cumulative listing of composite scores which reveals the number of E-4s and their reported composite scores. The listing runs from the highest score to the lowest. From this list is determined the composite score to be set within each occupational field to promote enough Marines to meet the established promotion allocation.

Unfortunately, a qualified Marine's advancement can be jeopardized through his own lack of interest or by administrative errors on the part of his command. For example:

1) Failure to appear for testing could eliminate a Marine from consideration for that period. Marines who will be in transit or on leave during a testing cycle should be advised to report on the appropriate testing date to the Marine Corps activity nearest them. The parent organization should then advise the particular activity of this and requisition the proper testing materials for delivery to that activity.

2) Errors in recording the Marine's date of rank for seniority purposes may reflect a lack of required service in grade—applicable not only when determining testing eligibility but also when computing the composite score. An inquiry to Headquarters, (Code DH) in all cases where an individual's date of rank is questionable will insure that this type of error does not deny a Marine his opportunity for testing and promotion.

The Sergeant Major dislikes referring to Staff Non-Commissioned Officers by pay grade. He considers use of proper rank titles more fitting. For purposes of this particular discussion, however, use of pay grades seems more clear.

3) Lack of knowledge of the qualification requirements of a Marine's primary MOS at the next higher level. Although no list of study references is published for the technical tests, the MOS manual and MCI courses show the scope of a particular technical test. Questions making up a technical test are within the qualification requirements for the next higher level of the Marine's primary MOS as listed. A Marine who knows this well in advance of a testing period can determine his own deficiencies and take steps on his own initiative and, with the cooperation of his commanding officer, correct them.

Promotions to pay grades E-6 and E-7 are much more competitive. Each eligible Acting E-5 and E-6 competes with every other eligible E-5 and E-6 within his occupational field. Eligible E-5s and E-6s receive consideration for promotion by the Annual Headquarters Noncommissioned Officer Promotion Board. These Boards consist of Marine field officers, representing the various occupational fields, and assigned to TAD at HQMC, for the duration of the Board. These Boards are charged with the responsibility of selecting for promotion only those Marines found best fitted for the duties and responsibilities of the next higher grade in their assigned occupational fields. Numbers must not exceed the actual vacancies currently existing in that grade and field.

Promotion depends on overall vacancies within an occupational field, not on vacancies within the MOS. The Headquarters personnel files of all eligible Marines are considered by the Board. The Board must establish its own standards for accomplishing its mission within the framework of its precept issued by the Commandant. The only stipulation: a majority of the Board must agree on each selection as best fitted among those eligible. For example, the Board may place emphasis on any of the following: seniority, fitness report markings in the current grade, fitness report markings in the lower grades, indebtedness, commendations, disciplinary record, service schools, personal habits, combat service, age or decorations to arrive at the best fitted for promotions.

The proceedings of a Headquarters NCO Promotion Board, which is modeled insofar as is practicable on an Officer Selection Board, are confidential. Boards do not have to explain reasons for selecting any particular candidate. However, in these days of limited vacancies, it would be illogical to assume that all candidates who fail to be selected have derogatory records. A widely-held misconception is that selection is based on a lineal list of candidates and that non-selection discredits a Marine. Nothing could be further from the truth. The names of candidates are listed by terminal digit within each occupational field and grade for the Board. The information that a Marine has been considered but not selected for promotion by a prior Board is irrelevant and is not made available to subsequent Boards. As long as a candidate maintains his eligibility for consideration, his name and record continue to be presented to the appropriate NCO Promotion Board for consideration.

Until the fall of 1959, failure to take and pass the required promotion tests barred consideration for promotion. This bar to consideration was waived during the fall of 1959 on the grounds that the Marine Corps might well be failing to consider for promotion men whose performance records were so outstanding as to override the testing requirements. It was also considered that some outstanding Marines were necessarily assigned extended duties outside their field of specialization, such as duty with the State Department, duty as a Drill Instructor, a recruiter or other independent duty. These Marines were not in a position to improve their technical proficiency. Therefore, it was felt these Marines may have been penalized insofar as their promotional opportunities were concerned.

The recommendations of the Fiscal Year 1960 Promotion Boards proved that this was a valid consideration. However, of the Marines selected as being best fitted for promotion, less than four per cent had not met the testing requirement. In view of the Board's certifications as to the outstanding performance of duty by these Marines, the testing requirement was waived in their particular cases by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Selections for the various ranks in pay grades E-8 and E-9 are made by boards convened each year at Headquarters, Marine Corps. All eligible E-7s and E-8s are considered. To insure selection of only those best qualified, the entire career of each individual is reviewed and screened. USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

Officers' Mess

To THE WWII OC, THE COMPANY officers served much of the function of the DI. One captain was widely known for limiting his remarks to a basic, "Not good enough—not nearly good enough."

He, his exec, and a platoon leader were dining at Waller Hall the evening of the long-awaited graduation. At the next table a shiny-new lieutenant rose to seat his bride—and collided with a scurrying waiter. A tray of soup arched in perfect trajectory, dead on target.

The lieutenant stammered apologies, well aware of the incriminating circumstances.

"Lad," said the captain softly, "I know you didn't do it on purpose. I've been watching you for 10 weeks and if you'd planned anything like that, you'd have fouled it up."

Anonymous ($15.00 to Navy Relief)

FOR SALE

By Col R. M. Wismer

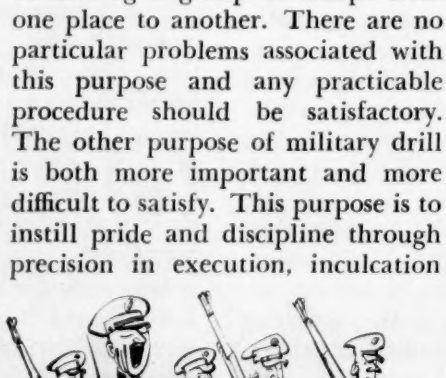
I AM TRYING TO SELL SOMETHING. I am so convinced of the soundness, the rightness, and the value of this thing, that I feel to know of it is to want it.

I am trying to sell space: eight inches of space. In this age of interplanetary exploration this may appear to be an inconsequential item. The benefits received from this bit of space, if you will buy it, may be immeasurable.

These eight inches are not to create something new. They are to be added to 40 inches already in existence. This combination will modernize and simplify an important common function of military life.

There may appear to be little relationship between the ever recurrent problems of close order drill and the sale of eight inches of space. The association is very real and very vital, as I have long since proven to myself and hope to prove to you, my customers, through this sales prospectus.

There are two basic purposes for military drill. One purpose is simply to provide an expeditious means of moving a group of troops from one place to another. There are no particular problems associated with this purpose and any practicable procedure should be satisfactory. The other purpose of military drill is both more important and more difficult to satisfy. This purpose is to instill pride and discipline through precision in execution, inculcation



of a spirit of prompt obedience to orders, and the building of command presence and prestige of junior officers and NCOs. For this purpose, exact procedures, smartly and correctly executed, are an absolute requirement.

The Marine Corps takes pride in the fact that every one of its officers and enlisted men has received training as a rifle-carrying infantryman. As such, each of us has marched and drilled in formation. If personal experience is any criterion, each of us has been soundly admonished to "hold that pivot." As we have conducted close order drill, each of us, with equal vehemence, has admonished the troops under his command to "hold that pivot."

There certainly should be nothing difficult about marching up to a prescribed point and making a right angle turn. Why then should there be a requirement for so much correction and why should there be so many failures in properly executing such an apparently simple drill evolution? This is all caused by eight missing inches; the same eight inches I am trying to sell.

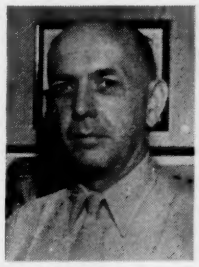
The basic fundamental in all drill is the prescribed length of the forward step, or pace. In US military use the pace is 30 inches.

A second fundamental of drill is that changes of direction executed

by a file of marching troops should be made by each person in the file on the same foot and on the same ground. This requires that each person in such a file be either two counts, or a multiple of two counts, behind the person preceding him.

The accepted depth of an individual for purposes of drill is 12 inches. The currently prescribed back to breast distance between individuals in a formation is 40 inches. This gives a center to center distance of 52 inches. The space covered in two normal 30-inch paces is 60 inches. It will be noted that there is an eight-inch difference between these two dimensions. Purchase of the eight inches of space which are for sale would make these dimensions equal to each other.

Under current conditions, and under future conditions if this sale should not be consummated, the following will occur each time a file of marching troops attempts to execute a turn on a moving pivot: The leading man executes a face in marching, thereby establishing the pivot point. At this moment each of the other men in the file is at some multiple of 52 inches away from this pivot point. Each man is to execute his turn on the same foot and at the same pivot point as did the leading man. Each man is marching to the front in smart, 30-inch paces. *Not one man in this file can make his change in direction in the same fashion that any other man makes his change.* The second man can take one standard pace and one 22-inch step. The third man can take three standard paces and one 14-inch step. The fourth man can take five standard paces and one 6-inch step. Each succeeding man must make some unspecified adjustments as he attempts to turn on the proper foot at the established point. Since in each two paces each man will progress to a point eight inches beyond the spot last occupied by the man preceding him, the corrective action required is cumulative. Assuming a column of only ten men, the last man in the column will be required to lose a full six feet in forward motion so as to arrive at the pivot point in the 18 counts allotted to him. As the troops leave the pivot point, using standard paces and half steps, each man will automatically recover the distance he lost in approaching the pivot point. Unless some expedient adjustment is made, a column of ten men having completed its turn will be six feet longer than it was previously.

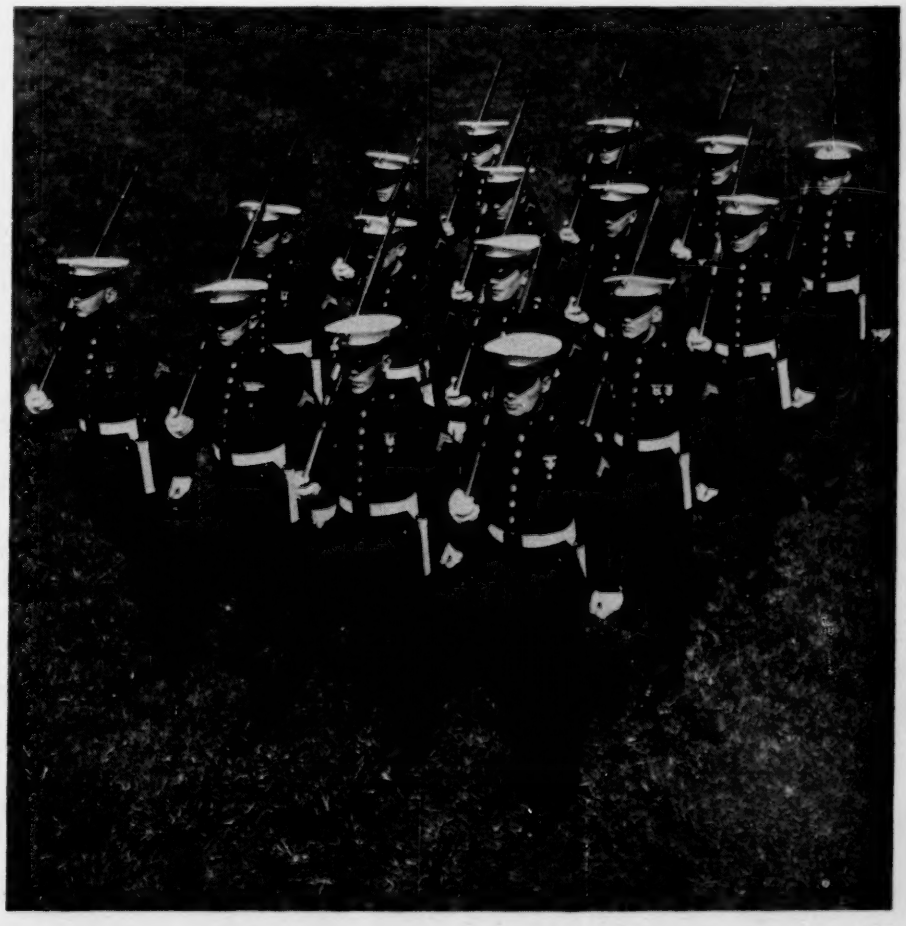


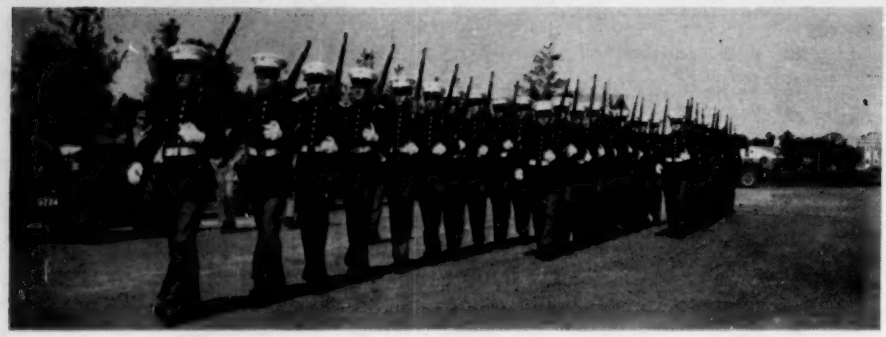
Col Wismer would like to sell some space. No, he isn't a real estate salesman with a deed to a lot in aerospace. He's down to earth about the matter. He'd like to sell space on the drill field—between ranks of marching Marines. Studying the problems of lost pivots in close-order drill since 1955, he believes he has an answer. Add eight more inches in the distance from back to breast and we'll have better drill, he says.

At absolutely no obligation, please accept the proffered eight inches on a trial basis. The same ten-rank file of men now has a 48-inch back to breast distance. The leading man executes a face in marching, thereby establishing the pivot point. At this moment each of the other men in the file is at some multiple of 60 inches away from this pivot point. *Every man in this file can make his change of direction in exactly the same manner as the leading man made his change.* Each man can take an even number of full 30-inch paces. No adjustments are required. No cumulative correction is introduced. The last man in the column will be required to lose nothing in forward motion as he marches to the pivot point in 18 counts. As the troops leave the pivot point no recovery of distance is introduced and the column of ten men, having completed its turn, is the same length that it was previously.

Before we close the sale please consider some of the accessory features.

In addition to the two fundamen-





tals of drill mentioned earlier, there are two other fundamentals. One of these is that either the individual or the small group may be used as the basic drill element. The other is that the basic drill element must be provided with spaces from front to rear and from right to left which are equal to each other. These fundamentals are merely extensions of the first two.

These fundamentals are demonstrated in the two drills currently authorized for Marine Corps use. The Landing Party Manual drill uses the individual as the basic drill element. In this drill the basic drill element moves from line to column and back again by simply executing right or left face. So that each individual may be marched either in line or in column without extending or closing the formation, his front to rear and right to left dimensions each are 52 inches.

The eight-man squad drill uses the drill squad as the basic drill element. In this drill, in its simplest application, the basic drill element moves from line to column and back again by executing squads right or squads left. So that each squad may be marched either in line or in column without extending or closing the formation, its front to rear and right to left dimensions each are 104 inches. It will be noted that drill based upon the eight-man squad requires only twice as much space in each direction for eight men as drill based upon the individual does for one man.

For those who may prefer not to work these dimensions out for themselves the following explanation is given. The depth of an individual is accepted and prescribed as 12 inches. His front is 22 inches. Applied to an individual, as in the Landing Party Manual drill, depth (12 inches) plus distance (40 inches) is equal to front (22 inches) plus normal interval (30 inches) or 52 inches in each case.

Applied to a squad, as in the eight man squad drill, the depth of two individuals (24 inches) plus two increments of distance (80 inches) is equal to the front of four individuals (88 inches) plus four increments of close interval (16 inches) or 104 inches in each case.

Quite apparently, acceptance of an eight-inch increase in distance between ranks will require commensurate increases in the intervals employed. This will introduce a 38-inch Landing Party Manual interval and an 8-inch eight-man squad interval. The individual, as the basic element, thus will have a space of 60 inches to a side while the squad, as the basic element, will have a space of 120 inches on a side.

At first impulse this may appear to be objectionable. Before refusing to buy, consider the advantages. Each of these distances and intervals provides a simple, accurate and constantly available means of measurement. In the Landing Party Manual type of drill each rank and each file will be on two-pace centers. In the eight-man squad drill the center of each rank will be two paces from the center of each adjacent rank and the files will be on one-pace centers. This automatically eliminates the need for continued use of the cumbersome and inaccurate method of the extended or bent arm as a measuring device.

Please use these eight inches on a trial basis for so long as you may wish. Should you decide to buy them, and I am sure you will not want to part with them once you have become fully accustomed to them, detailed instructions for their use have been prepared and will be provided at no extra cost. You can fail to buy only by failing to try.

In all seriousness, I challenge every reader of this article to review this matter—honestly, thoroughly and objectively. After such a review it must become obvious that we can never achieve really satisfactory drill if we persist in clinging to a 40-inch interval while using a 30-inch pace. USMC

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Would Tee-off Anybody

TESTS OF THE ONE-MAN ROTORCYCLE ARE PROCEEDING at Quantico without unusual incident. However, J. V. Ryan, Chief of Flight Test for the Gyrodyne Co., has just about given up on the small helicopter for one use: Golf. It happened on the Dave Garroway "Today" television show. The plan was to play the 18th hole at Westchester, using an early experimental model. The play, before a coast-to-coast TV audience, went like this:

1) Mr. Ryan swung prodigiously, taking an impressive divot, leaving the ball.

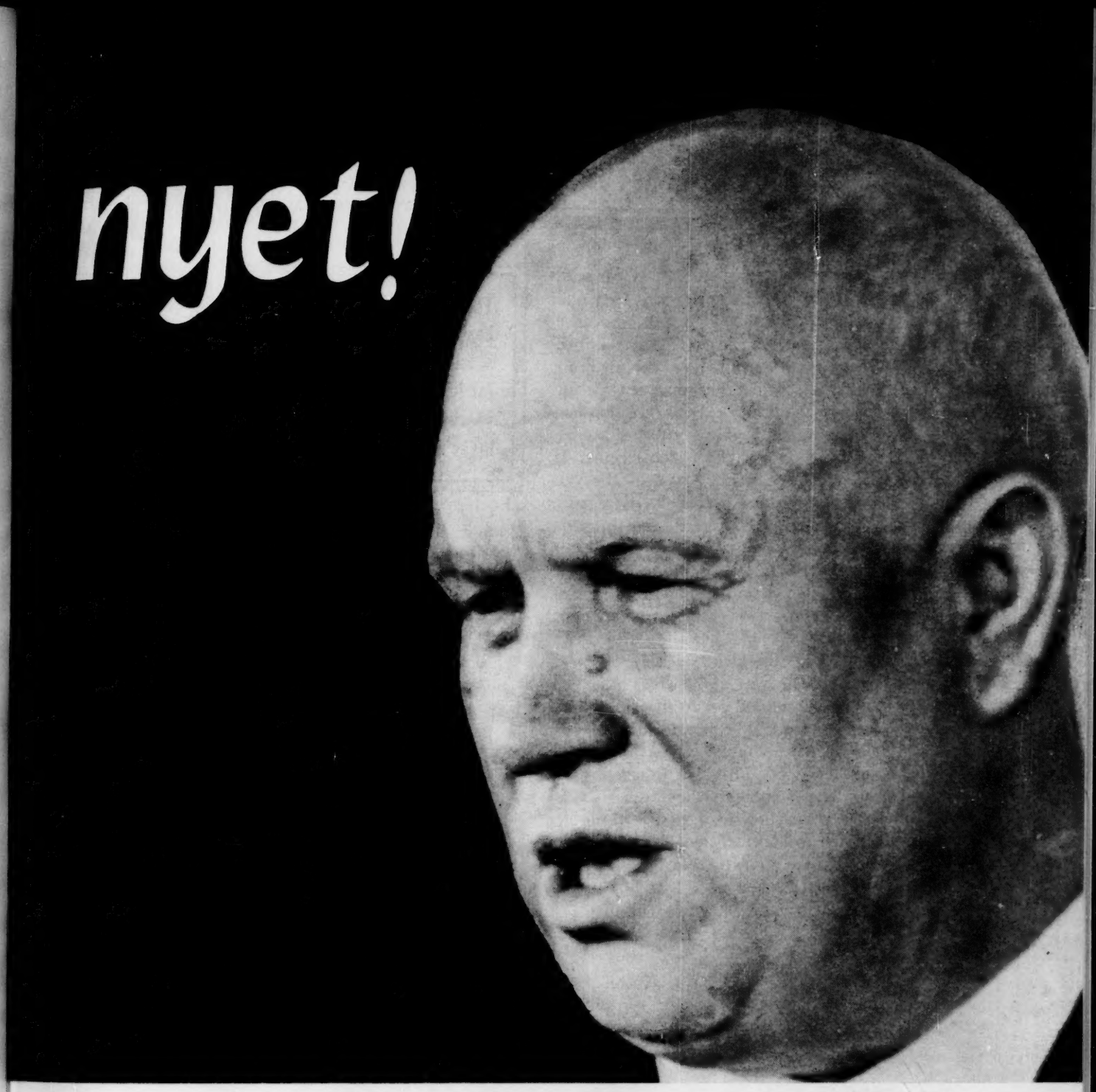
2) Mr. Ryan swung again, the ball dribbled down the hill.

3) Glad to leave off golf, the pilot leaped into the machine and revved the engine. A broken seal plastered him with grease.

4) Landing on the green, he grabbed his putter and rushed to play a "rigged" ball. As he addressed the ball, the tail of the Rotorcycle settled back onto a neglected downslope, leaving the nose five feet in the air.

5) Mr. Ryan four-putted.

—American Helicopter Society, Newsletter



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GOOD HEAD

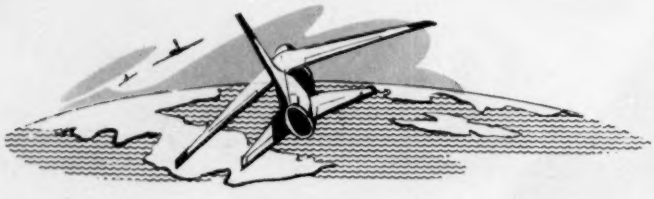
LEFT IS STILL RIGHT

The Thinking Tiger bestows his highest accolade "Good Head" for ideas that make good Marine pilots better. Send ideas c/o GAZETTE.

PERHAPS THE MOST GENUINE CHARACTER IN MARINE Corps aviation is Maj P. B. (Tex) Montague. He's one of our best aviators because he's fearless and because he's in better physical shape than anyone else I know. When I last knew him, he got up at 0500 for an hour of running and exercising. He'd then go to church for a half hour, have breakfast and be ready to face the day.

He always keeps two horses and a couple of steers. With these he keeps in shape for the rodeo circuit. If possible, he takes a couple of weeks leave in the fall and, with his growing family and a few sleeping bags, participates in various rodeos. His hands are immune from rope burns because he soaks them in salt water every day. His rope tricks are a symphony in harmonic geometry. Even though he got more than his share of Korean combat, he did, somehow, get hold of a horse. He then *rented* a Korean ox from a *papa san* and maintained his proficiency in his unofficial MOS.

Tex noticed that when he was going from place to place in jets, he more often ended up to the right than to the left of the spot for which he was heading—even when he had a good wind briefing. Tex had run head-on with Coriolis' acceleration. This is a wonderful acceleration named for the French mathematician, Gaspard G. Coriolis, who showed why it exists. This acceleration is well known to artillerymen; it causes their shells to go to starboard in the Northern Hemisphere. Furthermore a shell fired to the east will go farther



(with the same elevation angle) than will one fired to the west, no matter in what hemisphere one happens to be stationed.

Coriolis' acceleration is caused by the rotation of the earth. It causes the air flow around low pressure areas to be counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. I've been trying to track down a rumor I heard in Denmark that one reason the Graf Spee lost the battle of the South Atlantic was that she forgot that Coriolis was shoving her shells to port instead of to starboard. Perhaps our German readers can enlighten us on this point. In any event the Germans shouldn't be particularly ashamed if this were the case. As late as 1940 the US Navy's range tables ignored *completely* the effects of earth's rotation! The range tables were accurate only for the latitude of Dahlgren, Va., for shells fired on a true heading of 120°. A competent gunnery officer had to apply very complicated trigonometric corrections to the range tables if he felt like hitting anything in other latitudes or at other headings.

Our jets are now faster than some bullets, so, if we wish to fly with the finesse of a bullet, we should know what Coriolis will do to us. Here are a few important effects:

1) If we're heading east at 1,100 feet per second, we'll maintain altitude and airspeed with slightly less power (about .4 per cent at latitude 45°) than would be required on a northerly heading. Furthermore, the rate of climb when heading east should be about .8 per cent greater than when heading west. Note that most of our satellites are launched on an easterly heading, not only to take advantage of Coriolis, but also to take advantage of the earth's linear velocity in space.

2) In the Northern Hemisphere we'll be accelerated to starboard. How far? It depends—on a passel of things. We'd expect an F8U going 1,100 feet per second at 45° N. Latitude to be pushed about 35 miles to starboard in 30 minutes. Actually it wouldn't go that far, because when Coriolis starts to push, air pressure will push back eventually. Our jets are aerodynamically "dirty" viewed from the side. Coriolis will eventually push them up to their sideward terminal velocity and they will then continue to move sidewards at that velocity. The sideward terminal velocity will be greater at high altitude than at low altitude because of the decreased density at high altitude.

3) If a bomb were released in level flight at 1,100 feet per second at 45 N. latitude, with a 30-second time-of-fall, we'd expect it to land about 50 feet to starboard of its target because of Coriolis.

4) When a bomb is lofted vertically upward, it will end up *to the west* of where you might otherwise expect it to go. This effect is greatest at the equator and decreases to zero at the poles.

As an interesting sidelight, H. L. Yeagley of Pennsylvania State College has theorized that some birds may navigate by a combination of sensitivity to Coriolis and to magnetism! USMC

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Is your automobile equipped with an air conditioner?_____

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If car not at above address, give location of car_____

MC-12

☐ Active - Regular ☐ Retired ☐ Widow of eligible officer
☐ Extended active duty ☐ Inactive, but retaining commission

Better Reserve Training

By LtCol C. E. Moore

IT'S 0430, THE LAST OF MANY HARassing aggressor patrols of the night have been repelled. It's time to eat C rations, police the area, saddle up, and move out for the early morning assault on objective ECHO—a strongly defended ridge line identified as hill 700 on the sprawling Fort McClellan, Ala., Army base. Casualties have been light, troops are in excellent spirits even without sleep and the necessary clothing and equipment for warmth during the chill 40-degree early morning temperatures. This was the situation on 12 October 1958 for six reserve units from four southern states in a weekend combat training exercise. It is typical of realistic, rugged, and constructive training by reserve units employing "back to back" drills.

Let's take a look at how and why the multiple drill system has put new life in the reserve program and see some specific examples of the success of this new concept.

First, the necessary background to insure a proper understanding by readers who have had little or no experience in the reserve program.

The law sets a minimum of two hours to qualify for drill pay. Members then get one day's pay for each single drill (two hours) conducted, up to a maximum of 48 drills per fiscal year. Prior to 1956 the ground reserve drill schedule was built primarily on this premise. Drills were scheduled routinely one night each week. There were *occasional* exceptions made by "hard charging" units in limited field training. Regulations then permitted scheduling of multiple drills which had to last at least four hours, counting as two single drills. These earned two days' pay.

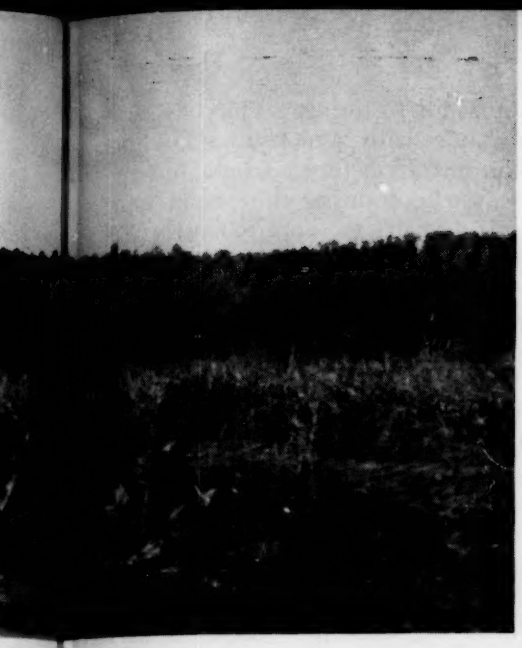
In 1956 the Secretary of Defense issued instructions *permitting* the continuation of single drills, *"encouraging"* more multiple drills, and *requiring* future multiple drills to consist of at least eight hours to qualify for two days' pay.

Furthering the Secretary's "encouragement," the Commandant directed all units to conduct at least six multiple drills per year. This requirement was lifted a year later. However, as of 1 October 1959 all units conduct only multiple drills, by CMC directive. The term multiple drill as used here includes both eight-hour drills (normally called "double drills," and held two Sundays per month) and "back to back" drills (normally scheduled for one full weekend per month). Usually the commanding officer decides which system to use based on local circumstances. Most units in the Sixth MCRRD use back to back drills exclusively. The others alternate between double drills and back to back drills.

Rome's (Ga.) Fourth Rifle Co uses "British Crawl" to cross stream during May '59 maneuvers.

The transition to partial or complete multiple-drill schedules differed in the various districts. This discussion pertains to the Sixth District.

Early in 1957, after some multiple drills had been observed by the District Director or members of his staff, the advantages seemed so significant as to require pressure toward having all units perform multiple drills. In the beginning, this "pressure" was oral and unofficial. Some unit leaders were willing to try. Invariably, the results were so



Sixth District Reservists began in 1957 to devote one full weekend each month to drill instead of weekly two-hour sessions. The result: Twice as much training of the type which makes a Marine. Multiple drills also give troops the feeling of being full time members of the team—not bench sitters.

gratifying that they continued. Others were adamantly opposed for as many different reasons as there were opposers. "The unit will fold up" was a frequent warning. "We're asking for and getting the maximum time that civilians can spare" was another rejoinder. The opposition ran high in some quarters. Meanwhile, other units reaped the benefits of improved training, better drill attendance and naturally, more favorable expressions from the "head house."

In August 1957, a thorough analysis compared units conducting only multiple drills, those conducting some multiple drills, and those still holding single drills only. It has been obvious from the beginning that improved training would result from the longer drills, and it has been a long time theory in the reserve program that statistical performance is invariably and directly related to the effectiveness of training received. This August 1957 analysis proved the theory. Stronger action than "encouragement" was fully justified to place all units on at least partial multiple-drill schedule. Accordingly, all units were *directed* to schedule at least one multiple drill per month and *strongly encouraged* to schedule multiple drills exclusively. All units in the Sixth District now conduct multiple drills exclusively except for parades and other authorized ceremonial occasions when single drills are permissible.

Let us now look at some of the tangible and intangible benefits which have been realized.

The development of a ready force is the only real purpose of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. Training and more training is the only means of developing and maintaining military readiness. It doesn't take a genius at mathematics to compute that we're getting a minimum of 192 hours service per year through multiple drills, or exactly twice as much as we received through the two-hour single drills. Of even greater importance, *we are able to schedule the type training which makes a Marine.*

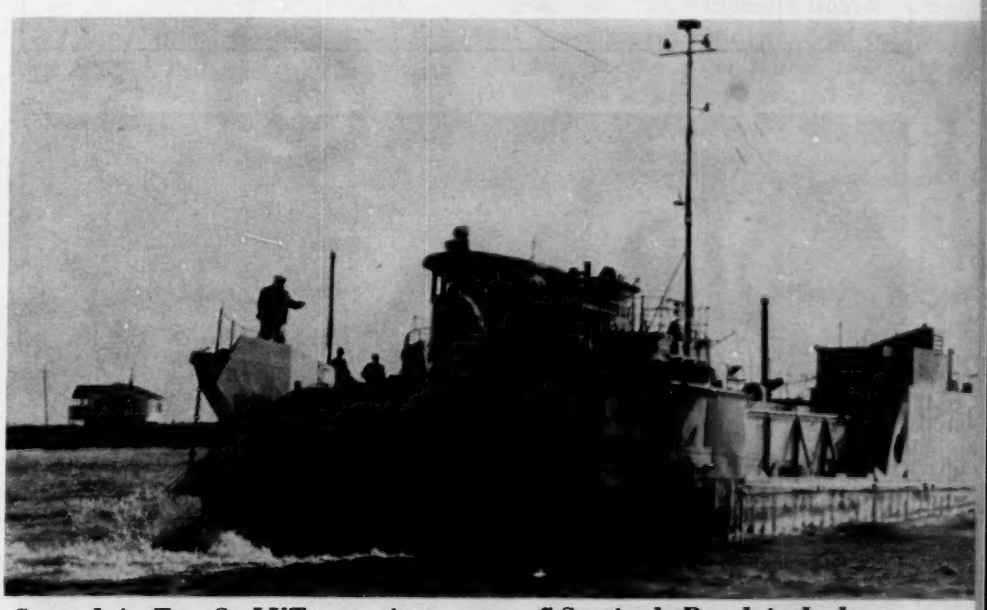
Let's look at a two-hour drill on Tuesday night in the training center. We muster at 2000, complete the always-required administrative processes, issue rifles, training aids, etc. for the classroom or drill hall training scheduled, reassemble in the classroom at 2030 (if we're lucky). Receive 30 minutes skull practice, enjoy a ten-minute coffee break which is often extended to 15 by the time reassembly is complete. Receive another 30-minute lecture or look at a training film. Fall in for muster and whoosh—the drill is over and we've nicked Uncle Sam for a full day's pay. All for about one good (?) hour of training.

This is a critical summary of a typical single drill. Sure, the two-hour time is a minimum. Many units do schedule three- or four-hour single drills. Some of these drills are more productive than my hypothetical drill would be. However, this summary is very close to the norm—there are exceptions.

So, when we have completed four single drills in a month we have received about four to four-and-a-half hours training and used approximately three-and-a-half to four hours for administrative time of various types.

How does this compare with the multiple drill?

It takes little, if any, more pure administrative time for an eight-hour drill than it does for a two-hour drill. We'll assume that there are two coffee breaks plus a lunch period. This takes about one hour administrative time, 30 minutes for coffee breaks, 30 minutes lunch time, or two hours per drill—leaving six



Second AmTracCo LVT noses into water off Seminole Beach in Jacksonville, Fla. Practice surf landings came on 17th anniversary of Pearl Harbor; typify spirit of Ready Reservists.

Aggressor action flushes four Marines of Birmingham's (Ala.) Third 105mm HowBn during weekend maneuvers. Helicopter, used as observation plane, was borrowed from Army at nearby Ft. McClellan.

Figure 1
Combat Readiness as Reflected by State of Basic Military Training and Percentage of Personnel Qualified and Classified in Billet MOS

Male enlisted personnel in 48-drill units	30 Jun 58	30 Jun 59
*Fully trained	69%	79%
Untrained	37%	21%
Qualified in billet MOS	63%	77%

*Has completed *minimum* of Recruit Training *and* Individual Combat Training, or established equivalent. (Required before Marines can be assigned overseas.)

Figure 2
Statistical Performance—Sixth District (Multiple Drills Required 58-59)

Male enlisted personnel in 48-drill units	FY 56	FY 57	FY 58	FY 59
Average Drill Attendance	3947	4062	4112	4101
Actual Strength	66%	71%	77%	82%

Studying map as maneuvers progress are LtCol C. E. Moore, 6th District Assistant Director for Reserves; Capt T. A. Simpson, USMCR, Col E. A. Wright, Director, 6thMCR&RD; LtCol S. L. Grigsby, I&I.

hours for training. Thus in two multiple drills a month we cut the administrative time in half and increase the training time from four and a half to approximately 12 hours. Worthwhile? You bet it is!

Single drills confine a unit almost entirely to the training center. Not many youngsters of 17 and 18 join the Marine Corps to go to school. Each wants to be a fighting Marine. Multiple drills open the door to effective field training with sufficient time to run realistic training problems—improbable if not impossible under the previous system.

By combining two multiple drills into one weekend (back to back drill), we get more time from reservists per dollar spent. We also provide additional flexibility for the conduct of joint field exercises, overnight problems, etc. Because joint field exercises by organized units provide competition and association with other units plus a higher level of unit training, we encourage joint exercises involving three or more units. Four such exercises during the past year increased readiness, individual interest, competitive spirit, and unit and individual morale.

One example of progress from the increased combat training emphasis is that more Marines are now fully trained for immediate overseas assignment. More are qualified and classified in their billet MOS.

Figure 1 reflects vividly the increased mobilization readiness which has been achieved during this period of greater emphasis on unit and individual training. This progress is due almost solely to the longer drill and the level of proficiency made possible thereby. Unit commanders can now *train and evaluate* a Marine's qualification for the MOS of his billet. Heretofore, although an individual had all the classroom instruction possible and passed the required tests, commanding officers were reluctant to assign an MOS because of the limited opportunity to evaluate the individual's real proficiency in actual employment.

There are some problems with longer drills which don't occur in the short drill period.

Personnel: There are some personnel who are either *unable* or *unwilling* to give up either one full weekend or two Sundays for reserve

training. The "unwilling" group is by far the greater. These people by and large are not properly motivated. Thus we concluded that those we lost by going to multiple drills were not real losses. *They weren't the people we wanted in the program.* For those who were unable, it is a matter of circumstance—the value received from the new concept more than offsets the losses of people *unable* to participate, irrespective of their motivation and value. Personnel who were unwilling or unable were removed and replaced with new members who came in with an understanding of the revised concept. The net result has been all good.

Planning: Planning for a multiple drill must be more detailed, precise, and thorough. There must be no dead space, no lost motion, no opportunity for reservists to wonder if their time is better spent here than on the beach. Recognizing this factor as basic, units were encouraged to plan at least one extra meeting between drills for officers and key NCOs to complete all planning and iron out details. The majority of our units now conduct some form of pre-drill meeting for this purpose. The results have proved successful.

Logistics: With the advent of multiple drills, logistics became a major problem for the first time in the reserve program. Transportation to and from training areas for personnel and equipment, preparation and serving chow, location of suitable training areas, and many other matters fit under this broad category. The solutions became apparent early but sometimes action was slow. We have used chartered commercial transportation, scrounged vehicles from other components, entered into cross-service chow arrangements with other services, fed individual combat rations, and used government, state, city, and private property for training areas. During the past year we justified and received additional M-35 trucks for units to use in transporting personnel and equipment.

Equipment: For a proper understanding of the equipment problems faced, remember that prior to multiple drills, there was a minimum requirement for field equipment in the reserve program. Field jackets, ponchos, blankets, and sleeping bags weren't needed in the classroom. The T/Es for reserve units were developed under the old single drill concept and their revision has not kept pace with the new requirements of multiple drills.

District equipment pools were authorized. Needed material could be procured subject to our financial capability. We have zealously monitored all Project 72 funds (reserve program money) available and have diverted many dollars budgeted for other purposes toward the purchase of needed individual equipment. In the meantime I have spent the night at Fort McClellan with six units on a joint problem when the temperature dropped to 40 degrees. Not cold—but with only an unlined field jacket for warmth it became rather uncomfortable about 0400. By the end of the current fiscal year, we should be in excellent shape insofar as equipment is concerned. I must admit that cooperation and support from Headquarters Marine Corps in providing equipment and services not previously needed or authorized for the Reserve Program, has been outstanding.

The above constitute the four primary problem areas encountered. I like to think as one of our young Inspector-Instructors put it, "These are objectives, not problems." It is interesting to note that in solving the latter three problem areas, excellent and very necessary training was a by-product.

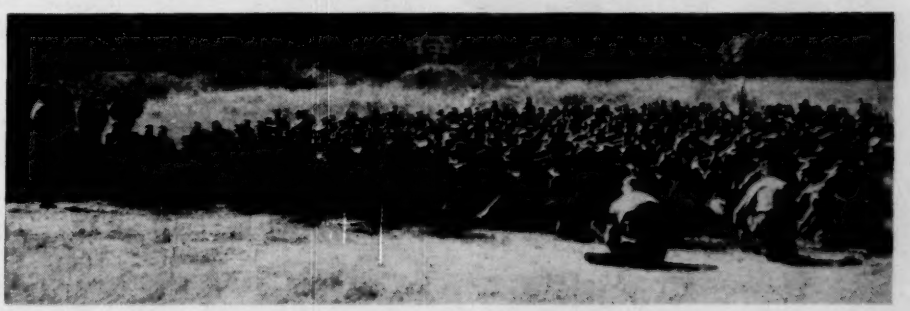
LtCol Moore can answer those who may ask: "Just how ready is the Reserve?" Since 1949 he has been closely associated with Reserve training as XO of a MARTD; Asst to Director, MCR, at HQMC; and in his present assignment as Asst Director for Reserve, 6th MCRRD. He believes new programs are keeping the Reserves in a high state of readiness. Here he tells how it's being done.

In A Nutshell

Multiple drills have brought the Organized Marine Corps Reserve in this district to the highest state of mobilization readiness ever experienced. During a recent trip to Camp Lejeune to observe units undergoing training, I was told by the host unit commander, (a former artillery school instructor), that one of our reserve batteries which he was hosting was completely ready for immediate mobilization *in all respects.* The commanding officer of a Marine Barracks hosting one of our infantry units stated in his official report to the Commandant, "The level of training was outstanding. Instruction by both officers and NCOs was excellent. Field training was conducted efficiently and smoothly."

In addition to mobilization readiness, units have achieved a state of morale and spirit which compares favorably with top units in the regular Marine Corps. They feel more a part of the Marine Corps because they know that individually and collectively they are prepared to do their jobs when called upon. Troops think of themselves as full-time team members with the regular Marine Corps—not as substitutes or fillers.

The requirement for multiple drills is just one of several "screw tightening" processes applied to the reserve program in recent years. The result is a better finished product—a better Ready Force. USMC



Sikorsky's working model sky crane, the S-60, easily handles bulldozer over a short haul.

A new concept in helicopter configuration is adding more and more facets to an already versatile machine.

It's the crane concept—designed neither for looks nor speed—but primarily for lift and control.

One version—Sikorsky Aircraft's S-60 "Sky Crane" —mounts a wasp's body on spider legs but claims the power of 4000 horses. Tests indicate such a craft is geared to add sting to landing operations.

Crane helicopters have greater payload capacities than similar air frames with built-in passenger/cargo fuselage. The S-60 has carried more than four tons over short hauls.

A unique feature of the S-60 is its swivel pilot's seat and facing dual controls that lets pilots easily fly forward while facing backwards. A completely wrap-around windshield lets the pilot observe all phases of load pick-up and delivery operations.

Using the crane concept, bulky loads can be handled either by sling or attached directly to the fuselage. Either works nicely in transporting pre-loaded packages and pallets, detachable cabins used as command posts, radar huts or first aid stations, or even armor and field pieces.

The S-60's experimental "people pod," a detachable cabin carrying up to 20 troops, tickles the fancy. And therein lies a story.

Getting the S-60 ready for military evaluation last summer, engineers added a simple platform loaded with a concrete mixer, oil drums, etc. Slung under the 'copter's belly by cables, the unwieldy load handled fine.

Then Igor I. Sikorsky, founder of the company and now a consultant, had an idea: "Let's put some seats on the platform and see what happens."

What happened was a major advance in helicopter development.

Buckled in the seats, Sikorsky and three of his as-

sociates were lifted 1,500 feet. At 80mph their ride was so amazingly smooth that a test of some kind seemed to be in order.

One of the passengers reached into his pocket and pulled out a dime. He laid the coin, sheltered from the wind, on the metal floor of the platform. When the dime lay perfectly still—no jiggling, no sliding—the four men knew they had something.

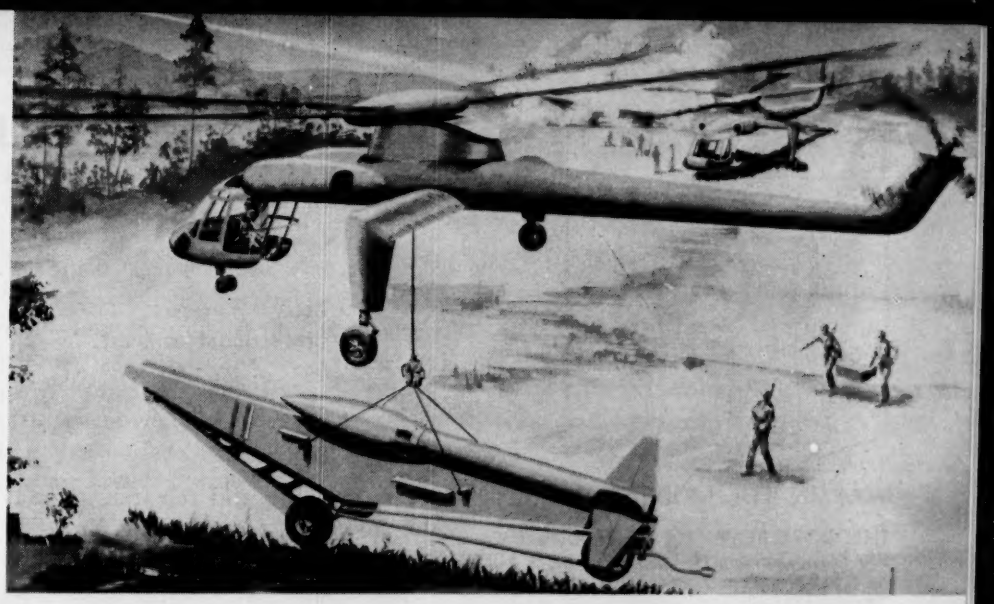
Studying the flight results later, it was realized that the suspension system, crude though it was, gave the platform dynamic isolation from the fuselage. Little vibration made it to the platform via the cables.

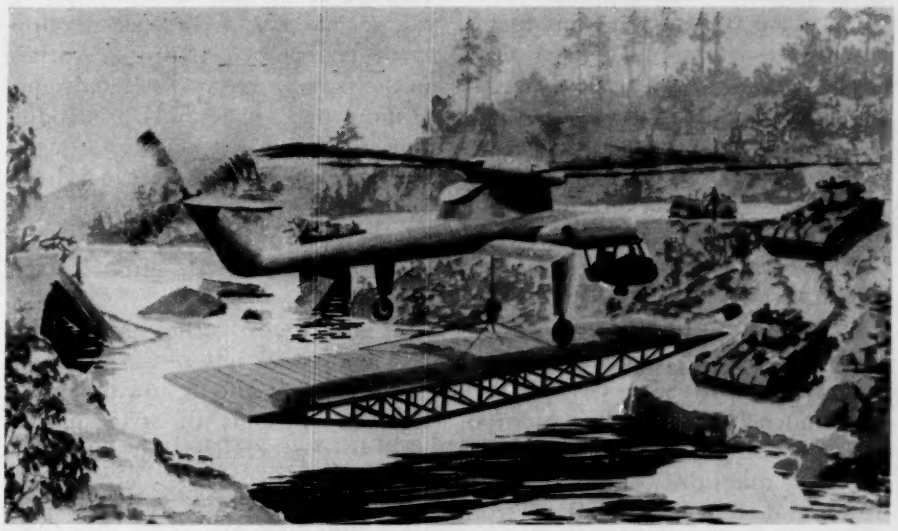
From this discovery came the idea for people pods. It's rated as the biggest dime's worth in helicopter history.

The S-60 is strictly a research machine, built as a joint project with the US Navy mainly to get the feel of the crane concept in action. It is powered by a pair of Pratt and Whitney R-2800 piston engines, as is its sister, the HR2S. Future cranes, like the S-64, will use gas turbine engines.

Builders and backers of flying cranes believe their potential to be as enormous as those already on the drawing boards—monster rotor craft capable of lifting up to 40 tons.

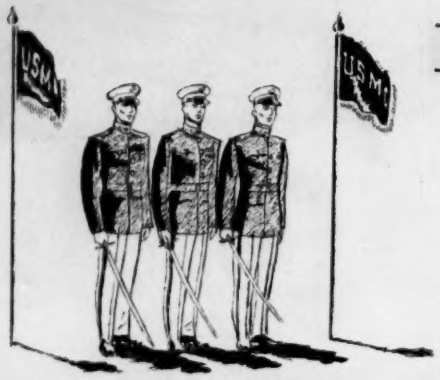
—AMSgt Joe Dodd





Crane's deft touch is ideal for missiles or bridges.

Huge turbine-powered cranes of the future would carry detachable cabins and passenger pods.



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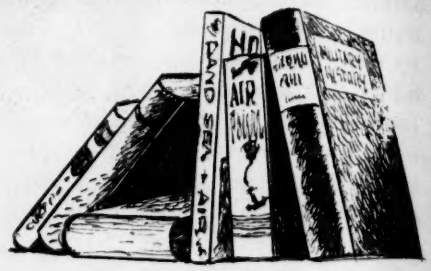

WAR IN THE MODERN WORLD

THEODORE ROPP. 400 pages; Duke University Press, Durham, N. C. $10.00

Bookshop Code AA-41

When the late Edward Mead Earle wrote the introduction to his well-known symposium *The Makers of Modern Strategy,* he pointed out that historians still felt a necessity to apologize for concerning themselves with military problems, because dislike of war and ignorance of its role in human affairs "have led peaceful people everywhere to deprecate its significance in history and ignore its portentous meaning for our future."

The 17 years that have passed since those words were written have done much to correct this situation, by impressing the importance of military questions on the public mind and relieving scholars from any discomfort when they turn their thoughts to war. The changed temper has resulted in a tremendous amount of solid monographic work and a not inconsiderable number of histories of single campaigns and wars, some of which (Magdalany's account of the battle of Cassino, Moorehead's study of Cassino, Leon Walff's account of Third Ypres, and Falls' new history of WWI, to name only a few) have won both academic and popular approval.

On the other hand, very few of the scholars who have turned their attention to this field have tried to deal with war as such or with the forces that have determined its evolution in the modern period; and there has long been an obvious need for a good single volume that would do for the modern period what Delbrueck's several volumes did for the ancient, medieval and early modern periods.

This need has now been met by Professor Theodore Ropp of Duke University in a book which every serious student of military affairs will want to own. The fruit of almost 20 years teaching and research (it may be noted in passing that Professor Ropp was a contributor to the Earle symposium of 1943), it is at once an account of the way in which political, social and intellectual developments changed the nature of warfare in the years between the Renaissance and our own times, and an introduction to the major military classics, since the works of the great military writers, from Frederick, Jomini and Clausewitz to Douhet, Mahan and more recent ones, are quoted extensively.

It goes almost without saying that this book will not please everyone. Its brevity is the result of an admirable economy of style and an ability to generalize; but these very

. . . Marines will read this book with mixed feelings

gifts are apt to irritate the reader who wants lots of detail about his favorite commander or campaign. What, one wonders, would Professor A. J. P. Taylor of Oxford have to say if he discovered that the battle of Plevna, which he has described as one of the very few battles in modern times that have really changed the course of history, is not mentioned in this volume? What are the admirers of Montrose and Garibaldi to think when they discover that their heroes are not in Professor Ropp's index?

And surely many Marines will be less than pleased by some aspects of this volume—by the fact that MacArthur is virtually the only commander mentioned by name in the relatively brief history of the Pacific war and that rather scant reference is made to achievements in that war of which the Corps has reason to be proud. There is, for example, no connected account here of the development of amphibious doctrine; nor is there anything on Marine Corps contributions to ground support by aviation.

To insist upon these weaknesses, however, is to neglect the solid merits of this book. Professor Ropp has divided the volume into three parts: the first dealing with the age of the Great Captains, from *condottiere* of Machiavelli's day to Napoleon and Wellington; the second with the period from 1815 to 1914; and the third with the present violent age. In each section he has performed the remarkable feat of discussing the major developments in both naval and land warfare, the effects of politics, social change and technology upon weapons and operations, and the work of the most important theorists and practitioners of war. He has also managed to work into his account objective and informative discussions of such things as the growth of the Anglo-American military tradition, the effect of the American and French revolutions upon infantry tactics, the development of modern staff systems, the growing importance of economic mobilization and the complexities of strategical planning in the modern age, and even certain aspects of civil-military relations in the modern state.

In all this, Professor Ropp's aim has been to inform rather than to fight battles of his own. This does mean that his book suffers from a bloodless objectivity. The author has opinions of his own and is not afraid of expressing them; and the same Marines who may object to his somewhat cursory account of their operations will probably be pleased to discover that on one much-debated question of the present day he is strongly on the Corp's side. He points out that the Korean War was a demonstration of the dangers of

over-dependence upon air power and proof of the vital importance of trained infantry as the best means of dealing with the military contingencies with which this country is likely to be faced in the future.

For the professional soldier and the student of military affairs alike, one of the most valuable features of the book is its footnotes. These are so numerous and so lengthy that they tend to usurp much of the space usually reserved for text, but there should be no complaint about this from serious readers. Taken altogether, they contain one of the best critical bibliographies of military literature, and surely the most up-to-date, that exists. On any given point in the book, the reader has a handy reference to the best works bearing on it. The notes merit attention also because they contain pithy and often astringent remarks on a great variety of subjects, ranging from Earl Haig's memoirs to the deficiencies of civil defense in the United States, and including one that may be quoted—a footnote on the public attribution of stupidity to professional soldiers in western countries, which concludes: "The strength of this sentiment against the professional soldier declined markedly after the Second World War . . . and the danger now seems to be an uncritical acceptance of their professional 'competence by definition'."

Reviewed by Dr. Gordon A. Craig

THE SURVIVAL BOOK

PAUL H. NESBITT, ALONZO W. POND and WILLIAM H. ALLEN. 328 pages, illustrated; D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, N. J. $7.50

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Reviewed by Maj Robert Lee Parnell

THE ELEMENTS OF STYLE

WILLIAM STRUNK, JR. and E. B. WHITE. 71 pages; The Macmillan Co., N.Y.

Bookshop Code AA-1

This "little book" on good written English was first privately printed in 1918 by William Strunk, Jr., English professor at Cornell University.

Through the efforts of E. B. White, noted writer for *The New Yorker,* it has been revised and reprinted. It is well worth reading by all Marine officers and staff NCOs.

In this age of mass communication, sloppy writing and vagueness are rampant. All of us write, whether orders, manuals, letters, or professional articles. But how many of us write vaguely, or take 50 words to say what ten could express more clearly? For example:

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Reviewed by Capt David H. Grafft, USMCR

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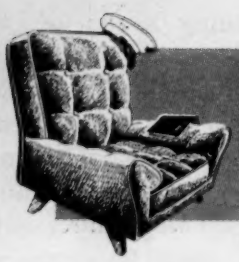

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OBSERVATION POST

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'Thing' Thimking

By Col John J. Wade, Jr.

I HAVE BEEN MISLED. THE MARINE Corps has been misled. Even the manufacturers of plastic model kits have been misled.

Ontos has been masquerading under a phony name. Although the multiple recoilless weapon by any other name would kill a tank just as smartly, the fact remains that a gross error has been made and is being perpetuated.

This grievous miscarriage of nomenclature was brought to my attention in a most embarrassing manner. I am currently assigned to the staff of the Naval Command Course for Senior Foreign Officers, at the Naval War College. The student body consists of captains and commanders from the navies of some 30 nations of the free world, who spend ten months at Newport, R. I. Recently I presented a lecture which included the characteristics of post-WWII landing force weapons. After a brief account of its background and tactical role, I attempted to explain the derivation of the name Ontos, and its relation to *The Thing*.

It appeared inevitable under the circumstances that I should enlist the bilingual ability of one student, Cdr Demosthenes P. Evgenidis of the Royal Hellenic Navy. Bright with confidence, I asked:

"Cdr Evgenidis, what is the English translation of the Greek word *Ontos*?" With aplomb, I awaited his obvious reply.

"*Ontos* means *existing*, or *being*," he replied, in a somewhat apologetic manner.

I leaped to the forward edge of the platform and pleaded, "But Commander, doesn't it mean *thing*?"

Firmly but sympathetically he said, "No, it means *being* . . . uh, *to be* . . . not *thing*."

I retreated to the questionable shelter of the lectern. I shuffled through my lecture notes in a half-hearted effort to compose myself. I felt as though I had just been shown documentary evidence that Tun Tavern was the birthplace of the Strategic Air Command.

Badly shaken, I resumed my lecture, skirting even such homely names as Honest John and Terrier. The students were most understanding during the question period, restricting their queries to technical aspects and avoiding any reference to linguistics.

Returning to my office, I concluded that *existing* is one hell of a name for an aggressive weapon designed to kill tanks. I also concluded that, even if Cdr Evgenidis had given the answer I was expecting, *thing* is not much more aggressive than *existing*.

A few weeks later, the subject I would prefer to have forgotten arose once more. Cdr William P. Hayes of the Royal Canadian Navy brought a box into my office.

"Say, do you remember that Ontos vehicle you told us about?" he asked.

"How can I forget it?"

"Well," he continued, "my young son, Fred, made this plastic model of it, and he wanted me to give it to you. By the way, I think you might find the instructions interesting."

I was extremely gratified to receive the model (which now occupies the space on my desk where naval aviators put A4Ds and F8Us), since it reflected the painstaking care with which the youngster had assembled it. As refolded by Cdr Hayes, the instruction sheet featured, under the heading "Interesting Facts about Your Multiple 106 mm Recoilless Rifles—ONTOS," the following:

"Ontos (from Greek: The Thing) is a lightly, etc. . . ."

It may be readily seen that the flower of American youth is being led astray. Consider the impact if these model kits should be exported to Greece!

The horns of this dilemma started to bud in 1950 when Ontos was in the military specification stage, and prior to construction of the first plywood mockups at Detroit Arsenal.

In this innocent pre-Elvis era a band leader called Phil Harris recorded a novelty in which most of the lyrics were drowned out by resounding bass drum beats. Every juke box and disc jockey was equipped with this platter in which Harris sang: "Get out of here with that —," only to be interrupted by "Boom, Boom, Boom." This irritating but lucrative disc was entitled *The Thing*.

In military usage, the function of a code name is to prevent disclosure of the nature of the element so named. It would appear that the ordnance engineer who christened Ontos, and who was a Phil Harris fan, went overboard in the interest of preserving secrecy. We can only assume that his erudition in ballistic engineering was derived at the expense of his foreign language study, for *The Thing* was translated by him into Ontos. Or perhaps this was a deliberately nasty counterespionage move.

The situation of today can be summed us as follows:

1) We are exhibiting our unilingual ignorance on a wide scale. As Cdr Evgenidis later explained to me, *ontos* is the present participial form of *einail, to be*. *Thing* would be *pragma*.

2) An entire generation of future students of ancient Greek classics will probably flunk out in their first semester due to our having induced an erroneous conditioned reflex.

3) We are perpetuating the danger of revival of the Harris hit. The possibility of this being restored to agony boxes with a rock and roll beat is sufficient cause for immediate action.

The following courses of action are open:

1) Drop the name Ontos in favor of something more appropriate. Proponents of this view might toy with the replacement, "Euthanasia for Sick Beasts."

2) Stop translating Ontos. I have, but not quite soon enough. USMC

Naval War College
Newport, R. I.

OBSERVATION POST CONTINUED

Inside the Soviet Army

THE ARTICLE, *Soviet Officer Corps,* (GAZETTE: Dec '59) warrants comment.

The name of the "Red Army" was officially changed to the "Soviet Army" in 1946.

The USSR population of 209,000,000 does not back the Soviet Army with much more of a "nigh inexhaustible pool of manpower" than the United States' population of some 175,000,000.

Simple arithmetic will show that the "diehard communists who took part in the revolution" could not now hold the important command positions in the Soviet Army. The revolution took place some 42 years ago; assuming an age of 30 years for the revolutionaries, it would mean that these officers are now some 72 years old. No officers of that age group are known to be in command positions in the Soviet Army today. A few of the old guard, such as Marshals Budyenny and Voroshilov, are still around but they occupy prestige positions with little, if any, military command responsibility.

Since it has been estimated, by some sources, that approximately 70 per cent of Soviet officers are members of either the Communist Party or the Komsomol (the party's junior organization), it is very unlikely that the "broad category of officers who fought in WWII can be considered a "hidden weakness," or that they "think like soldiers first and communists second." The military and ideological training and discipline of the Soviet officer is such that few officers would question the removal of Zhukov or anyone else, if they are informed that this is done for "the good of the party and country."

The Soviets do not claim to possess "a superiority in standards of living," and this, therefore, would not create doubts in the minds of officers who fought on foreign soil. In fact, one of the originally announced goals of the present Seven Year Plan was to catch up with the higher US standard of living. The majority of people (including the military) believe (or at least hope) that this higher standard of living will come about *in the future.*

In all likelihood, the main reason Soviet advanced military courses run from two to three years, rather than ten months as in the United States, is the fact that the majority of Soviet officers have, at the most, only ten years of civilian education.

The fact that Suvorov students wear a "military uniform and insignia" does not necessarily make them an "elite group." Are there cadet military schools anywhere in the world where uniforms are not worn? This is even more unlikely in the USSR, what with the propensity for uniforms there. By virtue of the fact that Suvorov students are, in the main, sons of military personnel and high officials, they are automatically a "special" group but not necessarily an "elite" group. The fact that these students are well grounded in Communist ideology is not at all surprising—students in all Soviet schools are given a thorough course in Communist ideology.

Soviet rocket launchers parade

Is there any army in the world where the captain is not "superior to the lieutenant" and where officers are not "on a plane apart and above the enlisted man?" The Soviets tried an egalitarian army some years ago but quickly realized that they were developing not a military organization but an undisciplined mob.

The fact that considerable time in military schools and colleges is devoted to political subjects is not at all surprising. Communist ideology pervades all facets of Soviet life—cultural, economic, educational and, most certainly and naturally, military. Political training is not repugnant to the Soviet officer, even though it may very well be to the US officer.

The recently announced plans for the reduction of the Soviet armed forces by 1,200,000 men and a policy of reliance on nuclear rockets, would belie the statement that "in the Soviet view, atomic weapons have not lessened the requirement for a large land army."

If the Soviet system has been successful in anything, it has been in the integration of the various ethnic groups into a national whole (with the exception of the rather recently acquired Baltic peoples). It is doubtful if there is here, "a chink in the Soviet armor." Although there are some 200 languages and dialects spoken in the USSR, the majority of these claim only a handful of speakers. Russian is the native language of almost 60 per cent of the people and, in addition, is the second language for a large part of the population.

It is dangerous to generalize with the statement that "churches still exist and in the mass of the people there is an inherent belief in God." Some churches are still open (48 in Moscow for a population of over 5,000,000) but those who attend are mostly older (in fact aged) people (and these mostly women.) Some 40 years of aggressive and continuous atheism has taken its toll and, if the majority of the people do not at least *not* believe in God, they have considerable doubts.

The Soviet officer is a Communist; the army is a Communist army. There is little justification for assuming that the Soviet officer supports the Communist system only "in general." On the contrary, he very definitely supports the system.

My apologies for this rather extensive nit-picking but it is believed that the erroneous statements, to which I have taken exception, appear too frequently in writings on the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the above comments should not detract from the basic conclusions of the article that the Soviet soldier is a tough, well-disciplined and excellent soldier and that the Soviet officer is proud, confident and competent.

(Name Withheld)

A Better Way . . .

To Improve Bayonet Training

By Capt Robert C. Rice

IN 1956 THE SEIDLER SYSTEM OF bayonet fighting, developed by Dr. Arnold Seidler at the University of Illinois, became part of the recruit training program at Parris Island. In a slightly modified form, that system is now Marine Corps doctrine. At our boot camps recruits are trained in the fundamentals of this aggressive system and the spirit of the bayonet is instilled by pugil stick bouts. Officer candidates receive an equally fine grounding in the fundamentals and spirit of bayonet fighting at Quantico.

Unfortunately, once a Marine leaves boot camp he has few opportunities to improve his skill as a bayonet fighter—not because bayonet training isn't scheduled as part of his individual training, but because most units don't have pugil sticks or the necessary protective equipment. One answer is to make pugil sticks and protective equipment out of materials on hand or use 782 gear as protective equipment. This can be done and injuries kept at a minimum by placing a premium on properly executed blows. With actual weapons, these would kill or disable. As soon as one such successful blow is struck the instructor stops the bout, preventing any injury-causing slug fest.

In most units, bayonet training is unimaginatively conducted as unopposed cadence drill on basic movements and combinations. Interest in this type training soon lags, resulting in little improvement being made. I developed the following training device while serving as a company commander with the 3dMarDiv.

Stretch a half-inch rope between two trees 80-100 feet apart so that its lowest point is about eight feet above the ground. A sand bag dummy stuffed with straw is tied to a 20-foot length of quarter-inch rope. This line is looped over the overhead line so that the dummy hangs about chest and shoulder high.

The bayonet fighter assumes a posi-

tion underneath the rig facing the dummy. An instructor plays the dummy along in front of the fighter. The effect of attacking a live target is achieved, and interest and enthusiasm run high. More important, footwork and skill in the execution of the movements, particularly the jab and slash, markedly improve. By experiencing the embarrassment of floundering off balance after missing an over-zealous butt stroke, the bayonet fighters realize that skillful use of the blade-end of the rifle is more effective.

An ideal place to put up this training device is on an outdoor basketball court. Across a long area like this, two dummies can be used simultaneously by having the fighter start back at the center and work outboard. Generally, starting the dummy at the center and working it outboard (uphill against the slack) gives the instructor better control over its action. Also, weighting the dummy with 10-12 pounds of sand will prevent it from swinging wildly when struck and cause it to react better.

Since these materials are available to any organization and the device can be set up almost anywhere, I heartily recommend it to unit commanders who do not have equipment for training with pugil sticks, yet want bayonet training to be interesting and effective. **USMC**

H&S Co, T&T Regt
MCS, Quantico

A BETTER WAY

There's a better way that's been tried or should be tried. How about passing your field expedient, device, idea or what-have-you on to the rest of the Corps?

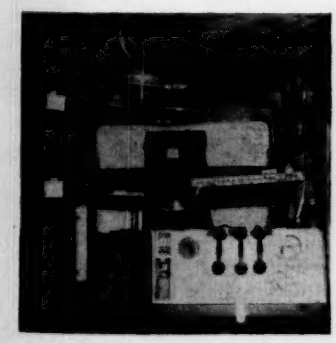
The GAZETTE will pay bonus rates for pictures, sketches, and about 500 words of explanation. More, the Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center will note ideas submitted.

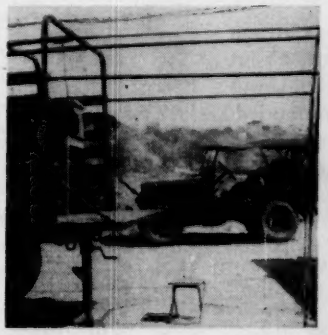
MCO 3900.2A, Para 17, asks for ideas from all hands on tactics, techniques and equipment. We'll pay to prime the idea pipeline. What's *your* better way? And don't forget: your better way might be worth a full-length article.

A Better Way . . .

To Make the CP Mobile

. . . by Capt James W. Dion





PROBLEM: How to trim the T/O and T/E of a CP to make it truly mobile—a smaller, harder-to-find target. The 1stATBn has come up with a 1½-ton cargo trailer with complete facilities for a battalion CP. Inside the trailer (first photo) there are files and working area for each section. The CP has its own command lighting systems, working from either a generator or jeep battery hook-up (second photo). A tubular frame extends from the trailer (third photo) for a canvas-covered 20'x7' working area. Under the tarp (fourth photo) is the operations center with situation map. Acetate overlays are kept on window shade rollers at top of map.

OBSERVATION POST CONTINUED

A Better Way . . .

To Fire from Prone Position

. . . by Carl Strandberg

THE BRITISH ARMY HAS USED A form of the prone position for sniping for several years which offers many advantages in combat. The position is lower than ours, so that the shooter offers the enemy a smaller target. The position is steadier than ours—with obvious advantages. The sling is not fastened to the arm, letting the shooter get into position faster. The advantages of this last fact are also obvious. Since no one has figured out how many misses it takes to scare a man to death, and the accuracy of the first shot can be vital, all three advantages have real life-or-death importance.

The position is known as the "Hawkins" prone.

Way back in 1913, a Canadian named Hawkins won the King's Prize of Great Britain in the English equivalent of our National Rifle Matches.

The position he used is very simple. A right-handed shooter gets into position as follows: He grasps the sling with his left hand right below the sling swivel. Lying flat on his stomach, he extends his left arm as nearly straight forward as possible. Using the right hand, he pulls the butt of the rifle well in toward his neck. Finally, he extends his right elbow to the right and forward, so that his right shoulder rests on the ground. Complete relaxation is necessary, since the toe of the stock rests on the ground when the rifle forms about a 15-degree angle with the body. About a 15-degree angle is recommended. Forming the usual angle can result in "stock creeping," and a black eye.

A level area from which to shoot is neither desirable nor necessary. Moving to other firing points is easier, too, since the shooter is not restricted by the sling.

Naturally, the position has disadvantages, also. It is so low that grass is apt to obscure the target. But then, moving is so easy when using the position, that the shooter can easily move to a position where his target is not obscured. Another advantage of a very low position is that shooting from beneath low brush is often easier, since sometimes visibility is better close to the ground.

Why isn't this position used in competition? After Hawkins won the King's Prize, the position was declared illegal in competition. The judges declared the position so completely eliminates the human factor in marksmanship, that rifle matches become "mere demonstrations of the excellence of mechanical equipment." USMC

10303 Haywood Dr.
Silver Spring, Md.

A Better Way . . .

To Get More from Your Manuals

By Maj David D. Girard

MANY MARINES FIND THEMSELVES teaching others. In order to teach effectively they often find that additional study of field manuals is necessary. Some may be taking correspondence courses or off-duty high school or college classes. Whether studying in order to teach or to learn these hints should help to get more from manuals.

1) Make a brief examination of the table of contents. This will give a general picture of what it will cover. It will also help relate the material to information already known. Look in the back for an index, appendix, bibliography, or special definitions.

2) Skim through (read rapidly) the portion to be studied to get an idea of what it covers.

3) Read carefully, remembering that important ideas may be represented by charts, maps, diagrams and graphs.

4) Stop now and then to translate in your own, the main ideas or important points the author is making.

5) Make notes in the margin (if your book). They help when reviewing the material later.

6) Underline key words and phrases.

7) Review at least once between the the first time the material is read and when studying for exams or presentation.

8) Most books and manuals are organied in chapters, topics and subtopics. This organization, plus notes and underlined words, will help in reviewing.

9) Coordinate what has been read with previous knowledge or what's learned in the classroom. Keep well-organized lecture notes or insist that they be kept when teaching in a classroom situation.

To understand and remember the contents of manuals more must be done than just read them. The material that is read must be recited, questioned and reviewed. USMC

NROTC Unit
Vanderbilt Univ

A Better Way . . .

To Use Old Batteries

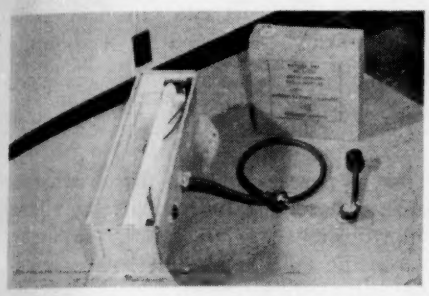
By Capt James W. Hanker

DON'T THROW 'EM AWAY, THERE'S still some life in those old dry storage batteries.

Guided by an idea of MajGen Victor Krulak's, I designed a portable light that can be powered by old radio batteries.

AN/PRC-10 and AN/PRC-6 batteries are scrapped when they grow weak. Some are never used because of broken filaments or improper storage.

Using a simple metal fixture, a 15-watt



fluorescent tube will burn six to eight hours when hooked to an AN/PRC-10 battery. With the smaller AN/PRC-6 battery, a 9-watt tube will burn about two hours.

All parts required to make the lamp are stock items. Cost of the larger light is $2.12; the smaller, $1.67. US MC

MCEC
MCS, Quantico

A Better Way . . .

To Save Gun Sights

By AGySgt Frank Magdich

THE SIGHT BRACKET FOR THE 106MM recoilless rifle can be modified so that sight, cover and bracket can be removed when the gun is not in use.

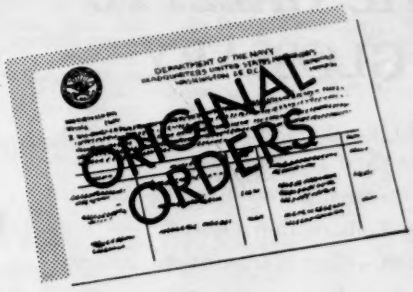
Sights are damaged in moving and mounting the rifle. A damaged sight puts the gun out of action until repaired —sometimes as long as six months.

Also, since the sight bracket is connected to the .50cal spotting rifle this, too, is a sensitive area. Damage to the spotting rifle means hauling the 106 to Barstow for repairs. US MC

H&S Co
2/7, 1stMarDiv

Ed: AGySgt Magdich accompanied his suggestion with detailed drawings. Dir MCLFDC liked the idea so well it will be sent to Army ordnance as a desired modification of 106mm rifles and 120mm guns. Cpl David L. Borkowicz did the drawings, which MCLFDC endorsed as among the best received with ideas from the field.

TIME TO MOVE?



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THE GAZETTE GLOSSARY

BLT/RLT—Battalion Landing Team/ Regimental Landing Team
CPX—Command Post Exercise
EmbO—Embarkation Officer
FMFLant—Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
FSCC—Fire Support Coordination Center
HMR—Helicopter Transport Squadron
LFTU—Landing Force Training Unit
MAAG—Military Assistance and Advisory Group
MAG—Marine Aircraft Group
MAW—Marine Air Wing
MCB—Marine Corps Base
MCEC—Marine Corps Educational Center
MCRRD—Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District
MOS—Military Occupational Specialty
RDI—Reader Discomfort Index
SOP—Standing Operating Procedure
TAC-LOG—Tactical Logistics Control
TAD—Temporary Additional Duty
TAR—Tactical Air Request
TIP—Tentative Instructional Precis

THE SCHOOL SOLUTION

(Answers to questions on page 41)

1 In order to take full advantage of the supporting fires, shock effect, and surprise, the landing zones should be as close to the final objective as possible. Reference: TIP-(J)4, paragraphs 20b (2), 20b (2)a.

2 (a) Reference: MCS 3-34, paragraph 37a. By keeping the 81mm mortar platoon in general support, the battalion commander gains flexibility, bettter coordination of fires, more effective massed firepower, and the ability to achieve timely fire effect.

3 (b) Reference: Subcourse 5103, paragraph 10. (a), (c), and (d) are factors considered but are not primary ones. The training objectives are derived from the mission and, therefore, (b) is the correct answer.

4 (a) Reference: MCS 3-33, paragraph 13. A commander should avoid designating the main attack force and the secondary attack force as such in his orders so that both attack groupings will execute their missions with equal vigor.

5 (a) Reference: Subcourse 5136 Assignment Pamphlet, paragraph 20a. The tactical air request system is set up so that any echelon can enter the TAR net and cancel or modify a mission requested by a subordinate unit.

6 (b) Reference: FM 37-71, paragraph 186a. Because arctic operations normally present excellent oportunities for attack against an enemy flank, the *most* commonly used maneuver is the envelopment.

7 (a) and (e) Reference: FM 27-10, paragraphs 125, 128, and 129. According to the law of land warfare and the Geneva Convention, a prisoner of war is entitled to one hour's rest in the middle of his working day and is further entitled to an eight-day rest period at the end of each year's work with pay.

8 (a) Reference: Revision No. 1 to T/O Number Provisional —1986. The reference assigns 10 aerial observers to the Division G-2 Section to "provide, as a primary mission, close aerial observation and reconnaissance in support of ground units."

9 (b) Reference: TIP(EC)3, paragraph 20. The first step calls for the beginning of planning, to include a map reconnaissance (study), planning the use of time available, and a preliminary estimate. This should be accomplished before the warning order is issued. The commander's preliminary plan is the basis for staff and subordinate estimates and recommendations and therefore must precede them.

10 (b), (c), and (e) Reference: TIP (J)4, paragraphs 18c(2)(d) and 19d. The reserve is not passed through another unit except when it cannot be avoided. Answer d. is contradictory to c. and e.

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Major's SLATE Continued

07

Bennett, E. N. Fr MCS Quant
To ForTrpsPac ETA Jul
Cunningham, R. L. Fr JrCrs
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Danner, J. J. Fr FMFPac
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Davidson, R. A. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Filippo, J. J. Fr ForTrpsPac
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Gunning, T. I. Fr NOTS China Lake
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Lewis, L. G. Fr ForTrpsPac
To ForTrpsLant ETA Oct
Linn, J. W. Fr ForTrpsPac
To MB New London ETA Jun
Mc Pherson, G. D. Fr NAG Korea
To ForTrpsLant ETA Oct
Oglesby, E. D. Fr ColDegProg
To ForTrpsPac ETA Jul

08

Alexander, J. C. Fr HQMC
To ColDeg Prog ETA Sep
Arneson, C. A. Fr 1stMarDiv
To ComPhiPac ETA Jun
Bailey, E. A. Fr JrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jul
Baizer, G. T. Fr ForTrpsLant
To Las Cruces NM ETA Jul
Biagg, E. E. Fr 2dMarDiv
To I-I Dvr ETA Jul
Biancheri, H. A. Fr JrCrs
To I-I Akron ETA Jul
Briden, D. C. Fr MCB CamPen
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jun
Brown, R. H. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Burroughs, C. R. Fr HQMC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Call, R. D. Fr ForTrpsPac
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Campbell, D. H. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Carver, I. L. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Cothran, C. A. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MB USNA ETA Jul
Crowley, J. F. Fr NROTC
To SrCrs ETA Jul
Davis, R. L. Fr MB Yokosuka
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Deen, T. J. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Doezema, R. M. Fr 2dMarDiv
To FtSill ETA Jul
Ezell, D. D. Fr NROTC
To SrCrs ETA Jul
Ferguson, G. W. Fr ColDegProg
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Finch, F. E. Fr BuWpns
To NavPhibScol Pac ETA Jul
Foxworth, E. D. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Gastrock, J. K. Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarBrig ETA Aug
Gober, J. R. Fr Las Cruces NM
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Gore, W. L. Fr ForTrpsLant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Hall, W. C. Fr JrCrs
To 3rMarDiv ETA Aug
Helstrom, R. S. Fr USNA
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Hollier, L. S. Fr NROTC
To ForTrpsPac ETA Jul
Holt, T. J. Fr 2dMarDiv
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Jesse, W. L. Fr NROTC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Johnson, C. L. Fr MCS Quant
To 3rdMarDiv ETA Sep
Keith, W. C. Fr 1stMarDiv
To DASA SandiaB ETA Jul
Keyes, E. B. Fr FMFLant
To NROTC UofWash ETA Aug
Killeen, C. J. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Nov
Kirchmann, C. S. Fr JrCrs
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Knocke, J. K. Fr Ft. McClellan
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Leon, J. Fr Ft Sill
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Mariades, J. P. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Mason, J. Fr HQMC
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Mason, R. A. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MB NB LOSA ETA Jul
Mc Grail, A. F. Fr JrCrs
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Mc Intosh, J. C. Fr JrCrs
To ForTrpsPac ETA Jul
Mc Nicholas, R. J. Fr HQMC
To MCMU USNOMTF LasCruces ETA Aug
Metcalfe, R. B. Fr AirFMFPac
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Mitchell, R. L. Fr MB NB LOSA
To MCB CamPen ETA Aug
Moore, R. A. Fr MCS Quant
To USNA ETA Jul
Morel, O. J. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Morrison, W. R. Fr Redstone Arsenal
To ForTrpsLant ETA Aug
Munn, C. R., Jr. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Olsen, W. C. Fr ColDegProg
To HqBn HQMC ETA Jul
Peck, W. H. Fr 2dMarDiv
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Plaskett, W. Fr Manila RP
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Ragsdale, E. Fr MCB 29 Palms
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Rainer, M. A. Fr 1stMarDiv
To NROTC UofSo.Calif ETA Aug
Randolph, R. J. Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Aug
Reep, M. A. Fr HQMC
To 1stMarDiv ETA Sep
Robinson, H. A. Fr ForTrpsPac
To MCB CamLej ETA Jul
Rudzis, E. M. Fr AFSWP SandiaB
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Sammartino, A. J. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamPen ETA Nov
Schick, E. S. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsPac ETA Nov
Slack, A. B. Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC ETA Jul
Snipes, T. G. Fr JrCrs
To OPNAV WashDC ETA Jul
Svenson, O. I. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Stribling, J. B. Fr ComPhibPac
To HQMC ETA Jul
Thomas, J. C. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Townsend, J. E. Fr Ft Bliss
To I-I LOSA ETA Jul
Valdes, E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To NROTC Iowa State ETA Jul
Veuleman, E. F. Fr 1stMarDiv
To AirFMFPac ETA Jul
Walton, L. E. Fr MB NLon
To ForTrpsLant ETA Aug
Webster, C. A. Fr JrCrs
To ForTrpsPac ETA Aug
Westphall, H. A. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug
Woeller, F. M. Fr Ft Sill
To 3dMarDiv ETA Nov
Woods, H. D. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Young, R. E. Fr JrCrs
To NROTC Holy Cross ETA Aug
Zeugner, R. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug

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Blair, G. G. Fr 1stMarDiv
To I-I 3dEngrCo ETA Jul
Bland, K. R. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Bradley, L. J. Fr ForTrpsLant
To LFTULant ETA Jul
Brandel, R. E. Fr NROTC RPI
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Christopher, W. N. Fr C&GSC
To Okinawa ETA Aug
Compton, J. O. Fr I-I 8thEngrCo
To 1stMarDiv ETA Oct
Duffy, L. M. Fr LFTULant
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Fay, C. D. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jan61
Funderburk, R. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Goeke, C. E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Dec
Goode, C. L. Fr FMFPac
To EngrOAdvCrs ETA Jul
Hall, D. L. Fr Okinawa
To MCB CamPen ETA Nov
Harris, F. W. Fr ColDegProg
To NROTC Ga Tech ETA Jul
Heinemann, H. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Hoereth, W. H. Fr 2dMarDiv
To SrCrs ETA July
Johnson, T. D. Fr ForTrpsLant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Mader, J. F. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Mc Clure, M. R. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Mc Cutchan, R. C. Fr NWC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Meeker, E. L. Fr JrCrs
To MAAG Taiwan ETA Jul
Pearce, R. H. Fr NROTC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Phillips, J. G. Fr PGCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Probst, A. E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Nov
Ramseur, F. F. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Schied, J. P. Fr HQMC
To NROTC Ill InstTech ETA Jul
Scruggs, R. L. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Shinka, M. J. Fr EngOAdvCrs
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Taylor, P. N. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Timme, W. G. Fr MAAG Taiwan
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Vuillemot, F. L. Fr PGCrs
To RadLab SFran ETA Aug
Vom Orde, E. A. Fr Okinawa
To I-I 8thEngrCo ETA Sep
Waltz, H. R. Fr EngrOAdvCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Witzel, M. M. Fr 3dMAW
To MCSC Barstow ETA Jul
Yerger, W. P. Fr MCB 29 Palms
To JrCrs ETA Aug

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Varley, W. J. Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC ETA Jan61

1802

Ashley, M. C. Fr JrCrs
To NROTC Columbia Univ ETA Jul
Butler, J. H. Fr 3dMarDiv
To AFSWP SandiaB ETA Dec
Clarke, T. W. Fr MCB CamPen
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Cleveland, V. T. Fr MB Lake MeadB
To MCB CamPen ETA Dec
Critchett, E. W. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Dec
Cummings, B. J. Fr JrCrs
To NROTC PrincetonU ETA Jul
Cuneo, J. E. Fr DeptArmyOrd WashDC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Eason, R. S. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Esslinger, D. E. Fr Flag&StfPac
To MCRS OklaCty ETA Aug
Haney, J. M. Fr MCS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Hayward, G. E. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Lesser, W. Fr 2dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jun
Masterpool, W. J. Fr LFTUPac
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Mc Cain, G. M. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MB Lake MeadB ETA Nov
Merrill, W. D. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Dec
Murray, E. D. Fr JrCrs
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Peterson, R. F. Fr NROTC
To FMFLant ETA Aug
Pomeroy, W. D. Fr I-I 98thRflCo
To HQMC ETA Jul
Sanders, P. E. Fr C&GSC
To Army Ord WashDC ETA Jul
Savage, C. F. Fr JrCrs
To FtKnox ETA Aug
Sherwood, J. M. Fr AFSWP SandiaB
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jan61
Stuart, V. R. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Tubley, G. F. Fr USS Randolph
To NROTC Dartmouth ETA Aug
Wadzita, C. Fr ForTrpsPac
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Winter, R. M. Fr LFTUPac
To 3dMarDiv ETA Nov
Yingling, J. M. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Young, E. M. Fr NROTC Ohio State
To ForTrpsLant ETA Aug

1803

Craig, J. Fr ForTrpsLant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Darracott, C. M. Fr ForTrpsLant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Eddy, S. L. Fr MCB 29 Palms
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Fitzmauriice, C. W. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCS Quant ETA Nov
Greene, R. P. Fr MCS Quant
To C&GSC (Stu) ETA Aug
Harris, L. C. Fr MB Rota Spain
To ForTrpsLant ETA Aug
Hill, F. A. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 1stMarBrig ETA Aug
Irick, J. N. Fr MCB CamPen
To MCSA Phila ETA Jul
Johnson, R. T. Fr HQMC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Mathis, J. F. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Nov
Mc Geehan, D. F. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamPen ETA Aug
Mehargue, D. G. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Meyers, G. F. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Morrison, C. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Sep
Nevill, H. E. Fr 1stMarBrig
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Schiweck, K. W. Fr Taiwan
To MCS Quant ETA Dec
Shuford, R. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To ForTrpsLant ETA Dec
Strauley, W. E. Fr LFTULant
To ForTrpsLant ETA Aug

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Anderson, F. R. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Oct
Anderson, R. V. Fr JrCrs
To I-I 5thCommCo ETA Jul
Barber, N. E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To C&EBn SDiego ETA Jan61
Barry, R. S. Fr MCS Quant
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Beldon, J. G. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Betterton, C. E. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Oct
Burns, E. A. Fr HQMC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Clifton, W. R. Fr PGCrs
To HQMC ETA Aug
Cole, C. A. Fr MCB CamLej
To 3dMarDiv ETA Oct
Cordes, A. Fr MCRD SDiego
To HQMC ETA Jun
Costanza, F. V. Fr NSA
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Dahl, C. G. Fr ColDegProg
3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Davenport, L. L. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv ETA Nov
Davis, D. A. Fr MCSC Albany
To HQMC ETA Jun
Frew, J. C. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant ETA Sep
Harris, C. W. Fr StfComPhibPac
To C&GSC ETA Aug
Harter, R. H. Fr LFTULant
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Hoover, M. H. Fr JrCrs
To NSG ETA Jul
Kearney, J. R. Fr JrCrs
To StfComPhibPac ETA Jul
Kelly, D. D. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jan61
Laspada, J. F. Fr HQMC
To NSG ETA Sep
Leesberg, P. K. Fr 2dMarDiv
To Ft Monmouth NJ ETA Jun
Loos, B. E. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
McElhoes, S. I. Fr 3dMarDiv
To FMFLant ETA Dec
McNew, R. E. Fr I-I 5thCommCo
To MCB 29 Palms ETA Aug
Powell, J. B. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Ronald, R. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1stMarDiv ETA Dec
Stanley, E. F. Fr FMFLant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Stivers, F. P. Fr MAAG Taiwan
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Werner, R. F. Fr 1stMarDiv
To Jr Crs ETA Aug
Youngs, C. A. Fr HQMC
To 3dMarDiv ETA Aug

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Brown, R. Fr 1stMarDiv
To C&EBn ETA Sep

Supply

Allen, N. D. Fr JrCrs
To MCAS Kaneohe ETA Jul
Anderson, G. B. Fr 1stMAW
To ForTrpsLant ETA Nov
Arford, J. O. Fr PGC
To MCSS CamLej ETA Jul
Bailey, J. F. Fr MCSS CamLej
To MAG Korea ETA Nov
Bassett, W. D. Fr 3dSupCo
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
Beat, N. J. Fr MCSS CamLej
To MCSC Albany ETA Aug
Berard, J. L. Fr MCSC Albany
To HQMC ETA Aug
Brown, T. D. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS CherPt ETA May
Bushnell, R. H. Fr ForTrpsLant
To SrScol ETA Aug
Calvert, R. W. Fr PGC
To MCSC Albany ETA Jul
Carr, I. T. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Davis, P. L. Fr MCB CamPen
To 3dMarDiv ETA Dec
DeJohn, S. J. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Jun
Diugos, T. S. Fr PG Monterey
To 12th MCRRD ETA Jul
Fowler, A. Fr MCSC Albany
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Freeman, T. R. Fr MAG Korea
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jan61
Hall, L. A. Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCSS CamLej ETA Jun
Hamlin, C. F. Fr MCAS Kaneohe
To MCSC Albany ETA Sep
Henry, K. W. Fr ColDegProg
To MCSC Barstow ETA Jul
Howland, W. T. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Jones, B. D. Fr ColDegProg
To MCB 29 Palms ETA Jul

Kirk, W. C. Fr 1stMAW
To MCSC Albany ETA Dec
Kurowski, A. R. Fr JrCrs
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Ladutko, J. Fr ColDegProg
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Leach, R. D. Fr MCB CamPen
To 3dMarDiv ETA Apr
Leader, S. F. Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Aug
Mars, W. G. Fr 12th MCRRD
To MCSC Albany ETA Aug
McCarthy, T. E. Fr MCB 29 Palms
To 3dMarDiv ETA Sep
McGuigan, J. R. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Nov
Middleton, A. B. Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC ETA Jan61
Marin, D. E. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Nelson, A. L. Fr 2dMAW
To MCB CamLej ETA Jun
Nelson, W. L. Fr HQMC
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Parsons, H. L. Fr MCSFA SFran
To 1stMAW ETA Mar
Pearson, T. W. Fr MCB CamLej
To MCSC Albany ETA Aug
Penley, V. R. Fr MCSC Albany
To HQMC ETA Aug
Puckett, E. R. Fr MCRD SDiego
To HQMC ETA Jul
Robinson, E. L. Fr WestTrfOff Oak
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Robinson, F. C. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MCB CamPen ETA Jul
Salser, C. A. Fr FSAO Barstow
To 3dMarDiv ETA Nov
Schmuck, P. A. Fr MCSC Barstow
To MCB CamPen ETA Aug
Schwartz, J. L. Fr HQMC
To MCSA Phila ETA Aug
Smith, A. C. Fr MCSS CamLej
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Sonneborn, M. D. Fr ColDegProg
To HQMC ETA Oct
Stansberry, R. E. Fr HQMC
To FSAO Barstow ETA Sep
Storm, W. W. Fr MCS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Taves, A. C. Fr ColDegProg
To ForTrpsLant ETA Jul
Vance, R. N. Fr HQMC
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Vrabel, M. J. Fr HQMC
To 1stMAW ETA May
Wears, L. G. Fr MCRD, SDiego
To 1stMAW ETA Nov
White, J. D. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Williams, R. G. Fr 3dMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Yezierski, P. R. Fr MCRD SDiego
To 2dMarDiv ETA Aug
Ziegler, L. E. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamLej ETA Nov

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Bosma, O. A. Fr MCSC Albany
To FMFPac ETA Aug
Condra, J. E. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Jul
Ecklund, A. W. Fr MCRD SDiego
To I-I Newark NJ ETA Aug
Finney, H. F. Fr I-I Forty Fort Pa
To JrCrs ETA Jul
Glover, W. R. Fr MCS Quant
To I-I Forty Fort Pa ETA Jul
Larsen, R. J. Fr MB Camp Elliott
To MCB CamPen ETA Oct
Miniclier, J. F. Fr ForTrpsLant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Norton, L. C. Fr 3dMarDiv
To AirFMFLant ETA Nov
Olson, F. O. Fr Det Arsenal
To MCS Quant ETA Aug
Persons, W. D. Fr 3dMAW
To MCAS El Toro ETA Jul
Smith, L. J. Fr ForTrpsLant
To MCB CamLej ETA Jul
Webb, M. A. Fr MCS Quant
To 3dMarDiv ETA Nov
Wyatt, J. R. Fr MCB CamLej
To Det Arsenal ETA Jul
Ziamal, A. J. Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCSC Albany ETA Jul

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Iungerich, S. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD SDiego ETA Oct

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Abrahams, C. W. Fr AirFMFPac
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Adam, J. H. Fr JrCrs
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
Allen, J. F. Fr JrCrs
To MCAS Quant ETA Jun
Alsip, E. O. Fr MAD Pncla
To 1stMAW ETA Jun
Amann, E. R. Fr MAD Pncla
To 3dMAW ETA Jun
Angle, C. C. Fr MCAS Kaneohe
To 2dMAW ETA Oct
Argo, H. D. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Armstrong, G. C. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Oct
Arnaud, J. R. Fr 3dMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Jun
Ashman, J. S. Fr MCAF Santa A
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Badger, G. O. Fr AC&SC
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Bahner, R. H. Fr 3dMAW
To BuWps ETA Jul
Baites, L. P. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Ball, R. E. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Ball, V. E. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Barton, L. C. Fr MAD Pncla
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Bauman, G. F. Fr 2dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Beach, W. L. Fr NATO
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Beal, S. G. Fr AC&SC
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Bidwell, D. M. Fr MAD NATTC Jax
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Billings, T. C. Fr 1stMAW
To MAD CorpC ETA Jul
Blankenship, C. P. Fr 2dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Bortz, W. H. Fr MCAS El Toro
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Boswell, C. E. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 3dMAW ETA Sep
Brandon, L. H. Fr MCAS CherPt
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Brigham, G. A. Fr ColDegProg
To MAD Pncla ETA Jul
Brown, N. E. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Brown, W. E. Fr MAD Pncla
To MCAS Kaneohe ETA Jun
Brown, W. P. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Browne, J. Fr NavPhibTraULant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Browne, J. A. Fr MAD Pncla
To AC&SC (Stu) ETA Aug
Burch, C. B. Fr ColDegProg
To MAD Pncla ETA Jul
Bush, E. D. Fr 2dMAW
To MAD CorpC ETA Jul
Calhoun, L. W. Fr JrCrs
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
Campbell, W. W. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Cassidy, E. W. Fr MAD Pncla
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Champion, C. L. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Quant ETA Jul
Church, C. H. Fr MAD Pncla
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Clark, A. K. Fr JrCrs
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul
Clark, T. Fr MAD Pncla
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Clay, R. B. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Clyde, D. P. Fr JrCrs
To TACRON-11 ETA Jul
Cochrane, K. Fr 2dMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Sep
Coleman, T. A. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Collen, F. R. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Coltrane, J. R. Fr 1stMAW
To MAD Pncla ETA Nov
Connell, H. G. Fr AC&SC
To HQMC ETA Aug
Copian, R. D. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Corcoran, C. T. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Corvi, J. A. Fr MAD Pt Mugu
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Cory, O. E. Fr MAD CorpC
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Cotton, J. D. Fr 2dMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Jun
Cotton, J. T. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Jun
Croyle, F. K. Fr 3dMarDiv
To AirFMFPac ETA Jul
Culp, W. E. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA May
Daane, M. J. Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCAS Quant ETA Sep
Dauphine, G. M. Fr 2dMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Davis, D. L. Fr MCAS CherPt
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Davis, J. L. Fr 3dMAW
To MCAS Quant ETA Jul
Davis, O. R. Fr MCAS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Dawson, T. E. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Deasy, R. A. Fr CNO
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Deds, W. E. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Deering, C. E. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Defenbaugh, N. F. Fr MCAS Kaneohe
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Dempster, D. R. Fr NWC
To RAF Europe ETA Jul
Denny, R. C. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Devol, A. O. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Doering, J. H. Fr JrCrs
To TACRON-11 ETA Jul
Doherty, J. J. Fr MCAS Quant
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Dorsey, J. A. Fr C&GSC
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Drewitz, W. H. Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS El Toro ETA Jul
Dunphy, J.C. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Dykes, K. T. Fr MAD CorpC
To 2dMAW ETA Sep
Earnest, F. W. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA May
Ebert, J. R. Fr 3dMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Edwards, A. Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCAF NRiv ETA Aug
Egan, C. W. Fr JrCrs
To MCAAS Yuma ETA Jul
Egan, T. R. Fr AirFMFPac
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Elder, T. G. Fr 1stMAW
To MAD CorpC ETA Nov
Elledge, R. J. Fr JrCrs
To MCAS El Toro ETA Jul
Elliott, T. M. Fr 1stMarBrig
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Elsey, W. P. Fr ASO Phila
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Emswiler, R. H. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Engelkes, E. L. Fr AirFMFLant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Farrell, W. Fr MCAS CherPt
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Fees, F. J. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Fegley, J. E. Fr 1stMarBrig
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Fellingham, R. J. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Fischer, J. J. Fr TACG-1
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Fitzgerald, A. C. Fr 2dMAW
To ASO Phila ETA Jul
Flynn, J. P. Fr 2dMAW
To AC&SC (Stu) ETA Aug
Formonzini, B. A. Fr JrCrs
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Foss, D. H. Fr MCAS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Fraser, R. M. Fr MAD Pncla
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Gallagher, B. R. Fr C&GSC
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Gallentine, O. V. Fr 1stMarBrig
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Gardiner, J. C. Fr 2dMAW
To TACRON-13 ETA Oct
Gaug, L. S. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Gibson, G. A. Fr 1stMarBrig
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Gibson, J. A. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Githens, D. P. Fr MAD Pt Mugu
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Goebel, J. L. Fr 2dMAW
To MCAF SantaA ETA Jul
Goldston, E. V. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Graf, D. P. Fr JrCrs
To TACG-1 ETA Jul
Grasselli, A. A. Fr CinCEur
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Green, G. H. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Greene, J. R. Fr ASA NorVa
To 3dMAW ETA Sep
Griffitts, L. W. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Oct
Hadcock, K. G. Fr MCS Quant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Hall, L. R. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMarBrig ETA Jul
Haines, R. B. Fr AirFMFLant
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Hall, C. D. Fr ColDegProg
To MAD Pncla ETA Jul
Hall, C. L. Fr 3dMAW
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Hall, E. C. Fr 1stMarBrig
To JrCrs ETA Jun
Halligan, W. J. Fr BuWps
To 3dMAW ETA Sep
Hamilton, J. L. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Hanson, H. B. Fr AC&SC
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Harpe, L. L. Fr VX-4
To 1stMarBrig ETA Nov
Harris, C. R. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Harris, W. A. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Hart, H. Fr BuWps
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Hastings, J. T. Fr 1stMarBrig
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Haynes, G. A. Fr Monterey
To MAD Pt Mugu ETA Jul
Healy, R. M. Fr MAD Pncla
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Henneberger, H. G. Fr 2dMAW
To ASA NorVa ETA Jul
Herndon, J. L. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Hilburn, J. J. Fr MAD Pncla
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Hill, M. A. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAAS Beau ETA Nov
Hitchcock, P. L. Fr AC&SC
To FMFLant ETA Jul
Hodde, G. V. Fr AirFMFLant
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Hoffman, R. C. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Hohl, R. W. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Holmes, H. G. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Hooper, W. L. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Horgan, T. J. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Houser, F. C. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS CherPt ETA Nov
Hughes, J. A. Fr BuWps
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Huntington, K. B. Fr NWC
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Hyneman, J. B. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Sep
Jernigan, C. D. Fr2dMAW
To LFTUPac ETA Jul
Jobe, H. K. Fr MCAAS Yuma
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Johnson, W. H. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Judge, D. R. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Kapetan, N. J. Fr 9th MCRRD
To HTG/3dMAW ETA Aug
Kapsch, J. R. Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCB CamLej ETA Jul
Keeling, H. A. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Kelcher, P. J. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Kellogg, W. C. Fr Task Force 7
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Kelly, J. G. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Nov
Kelly, W. C. Fr 1stMarDiv
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Kelly, W. D. Fr 2dMarDiv
To 2dMAW ETA Oct
Kennedy, D. H. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Oct
King, E. W. Fr 2dMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
King, R. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Kingsley, D. R. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Knowles, H. R. Fr TACRON-12
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Koehler, E. F. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Koester, O. J. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MAD CorpC ETA Jan61
Koler, J. Fr JrCrs
To MAD Pncla ETA Aug
LaFayette, C. B. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Lauer, S. R. Fr ColDegProg
To HQMC ETA Jul
Lemmons, R. T. Fr MAD Pncla
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Lerond, J. M. Fr HQMC
To AC&SC(Stu) ETA Aug
Leutz, C. R. Fr 2dMAW
To MAD Pncla ETA Aug
Lewandowski, T. F. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Lewis, C. H. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Limberg, R. D. Fr WashDC
To HQMC ETA Jul
Long, W. J. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Lucas, W. R. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Lynch, D. G. Fr MCAS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Mackey, H. R. Fr 1stMarBrig
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Maire, G.J. Fr 2dMAW
To BuWps ETA Jul
Malone, C. B. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Oct
Maloney, E. S. Fr 1stMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Jul

May, D. L. Fr TACRON-11
To HQMC ETA Jul
Male, D. E. Fr MCAS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
McCormick, H. F. Fr MCAS CherPt
To JrCrs ETA Aug
McClanahan, P. G. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
McElroy, R. L. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
McGlade, L. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
McRobert, P. P. Fr MCAF NRiv
To HQMC ETA Jul
McVicars, A. L. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA May
Mendenhall, H. E. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Miller, R. R. Fr 2dMAW
To HQMC ETA Jul
Millette, E. Fr MAD Pncla
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Mitchell, D. C. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Jan61
Mitchell, W. R. Fr MAD CorpC
To MCAF NRiv ETA Jul
Mixson, H. L. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Mixson, W. J. Fr MCAAS Beau
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Moak, D. R. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Molan, J. T. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Moncrief, M. G. Fr 2dMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Montague, P. B. Fr 2dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Mooney, T. G. Fr 1stMarBrig
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Moore, W. L. Fr JrCrs
2dMAW ETA Jul
Moran, F. P. Fr 3dMAW
To MCS Quant ETA Jul
Muller, G. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Mulvihill, T. E. Fr 2dMarDiv
To AirFMFLant ETA Aug
Murphree, T. E. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Myers, V. E. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
O'Donnell, A. W. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
O'Hara, F. J. Fr ColDegProg
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Oltmer, L. J. Fr 2dMAW
To MAD CorpC ETA Aug
Overmyer, G. D. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Padach, J. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Jan61
Palmer, J. E. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Parsakos, P. G. Fr MAD PaxRiv
To 3dMAW ETA Jul

Parker, G. W. Fr MCAS Kaneohe
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Patterson, R. G. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Paulson, R. E. Fr 2dMAW
To MAD Pncla ETA Jul
Payette, J. Fr 2dMAW
To AirFMFPac ETA Aug
Pechar, G. Fr MCAS El Toro
To TACRON-12 ETA Sep
Pendrey, E. Fr MAD Pncla
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Phillips, A. E. Fr JrCrs
To FMFPac ETA Aug
Phillips, G. A. Fr 1stMAW
To 1stMarBrig ETA Nov
Pickett, P. G. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Pommerenk, A. C. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Poulson, G. W. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Priddy, J. R. Fr JrCrs
To MAD CorpC ETA Jul
Pryor, B. H. Fr JrScol
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Pytko, A. R. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMarDiv ETA Aug
Quinn, W. R. Fr ColDegProg
To RAF Europe ETA Jul
Rash, R. S. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Read, J. L. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA May
Reames, J. A. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Oct
Reed, J. L. Fr JrCrs
To HQMC ETA Jul
Rice, K. P. Fr VX-5
To AirFMFPac ETA Jun
Rieder, A. R. Fr 3dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Riffle, J. C. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Riggs, T. W. Fr MAD Pncla
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Riley, D. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Rinehart, J. H. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Roark, W. N. Fr AirFMFLant
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Robinson, H. G. Fr 1stMAW
To 1stMarDiv ETA Jul
Roser, H. E. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Sabot, R. Fr SrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Sanders, R. M. Fr NWC
To CinCEur ETA Jul
Savino, M. T. Fr FMFPac
To MCAS El Toro ETA Sep
Schoner, A. C. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Schultz, G. F. Fr 2dMarDiv
To MAD Pncla ETA Aug

Segner, D. R. Fr MAD PaxRiv
To AC&SC (Stu) ETA Aug
Shanks, W. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Sharp, J. Fr JrCrs
To AirFMFLant ETA Jul
Sheppe, R. W. Fr MAD Pt Mugu
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Shields, J. E. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Shields, R. F. Fr ColDegProg
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Shook, F. A. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Shutler, P. D. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Siegfried, W. G. Fr 2dMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Sienko, W. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Sims, C. N. Fr TACRON-13
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Sinclair, R. B. Fr 1stMAW
To AirFMFPac ETA Nov
Slay, R. D. Fr ColDegProg
To HQMC ETA Jul
Slenning, B. N. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Smith, E. D. Fr 3dMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Smith, E. D. Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarBrig ETA Aug
Smith, E. L. Fr MCS Quant
To MAD CorpC ETA Jul
Smith, G. E. Fr FMFPac
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Smith, L. R. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Smith, V. J. Fr FMFLant
To 3dMAW ETA Aug
Snapper, J. N. Fr 1stMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Sparling, W. E. Fr MAD CorpC
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Stahlstrom, H. A. Fr 1stMarBrig
To MCAS CherPt ETA Oct
Steed, R. E. Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA May
Steinway, R. A. Fr JrCrs
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Stewart, G. S. Fr 2dMAW
To AirFMFPac ETA Aug
Stoneman, R. H. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Stuckey, H. B. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Nov
Sullivan, R. J. Fr JrCrs
To MAD Pncla ETA Jul
Swindall, L. B. Fr 1stMAW
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Taylor, R. W. Fr ColDegProg
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Tonnema, P. A. Fr 3dMAW
To MCAS CherPt ETA Jul

Trager, E. A. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Traynor, W. L. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jan61
Tucker, C. F. Fr JrCrs
To MCS Quant ETA Jun
Tucker, L. R. Fr 2dMAW
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Turcotte, E. W. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Veach, H. C. Fr 2dMAW
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Von Hern, C. S. Fr MAD Pncla
To 2dMarDiv ETA Jul
Wade, R. Fr HQMC
To ColDegProg ETA Sep
Wagenhoffer, M. T. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Walker, J. W. Fr ColDegProg
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Wallace, S. A. Fr MAD Pncla
To MCAS CherPt ETA Aug
Ward, C. C. Fr MAD Pncla
To 1stMarBrig ETA Aug
Waryek, H. Fr JrCrs
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Watson, W. C. Fr AirFMFPac
To NWC (Stu) ETA Aug
Watson, W. D. Fr MAD Pncla
To AC&SC (Stu) ETA Aug
Weaver, C. A. Fr MCAS CherPt
To 1stMAW ETA Aug
Weaver, R. J. Fr MAD Pncla
To 2dMAW ETA Aug
Webster, W. J. Fr MAD Pncla
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Welch, R. M. Fr MCS Quant
To JrCrs ETA Aug
Wesley, R. C. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Wesel, W. Fr 3rMarDiv
To 3dMAW ETA Nov
Wetzel, R. M. Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW ETA Nov
Whitaker, J. L. Fr HQMC
To SrCrs ETA Aug
White, J. H. Fr MAD NATTC Mfs
To JrCrs ETA Aug
White, W. J. Fr JrCrs
To TACRON-21 ETA Jul
Whitehill, W. Fr JrCrs
To 2dMAW ETA Jul
Wildey, R. L. Fr Monterey
To BuWps ETA Aug
Williams, L. F. Fr MCAAS Yuma
To 3dMAW ETA Jul
Winters, R. A. Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW ETA Jul
Wolf, H. Fr 3dMAW
To SrCrs ETA Aug
Wydner, C. E. Fr 1stMAW
To MCAS Quant ETA Aug
Yount, V. L. Fr AirFMFPac
To JrCrs ETA Aug

End Slates

★ General Officers ★

Permanent Promotions

Berkeley, J. P. To 08 Feb
Binney, A. F. To 08 Feb
Bowser, A. L. To 07 Feb
Ennis, T. G. To 08 Feb
Kier, A R. To 07 Feb
Lackey, R. B. To 08 Feb
Masters, J. M. To 07 Feb
Roberts, C. A. To 08 Feb
Shapley, A. To 08 Feb
Tschirgi, H. C. To 07 Feb
Wade, S. S. To 07 Feb
Weller, D. M. To 08 Feb

Transfers

Mangrum, R. C. 9903
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To AirFMFLant

Retired

Montgomery, E. A. 9903
Stf CinCPacFlt 30Apr

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Kier, A. R., CG, 1stMAW Apr
Mangrum, R. C., CG, Air FMFLant and Deputy Cmdr FMFLant

Colonels

Temporary Promotion, Reserve

Blandford, J. R. Mar
Bransom, H. W. Mar
Dickinson, W. J. Mar
Engelder, P. O. Mar
Hagberg, G. P. Mar
Hanson, A. B. Mar
Jackson, D. L. Mar
Smith, S. W. Mar

Transfers

Fusan, E. C. 9907
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCAB East
Keller, R. P. 9907
Fr 1stMAW
To AFSC Norva By17Apr
Murray, J. C. 9906
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To Philippines

Retired

Sampas, M. 9907
AirFMFLant 29Feb
Walseth, H. S. 9906
MCB Campen 29Feb

Retired Reserve

Randolph, W. H. 1Mar

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Elwood, H. M., Asst C/S, G-3, 1st MAW
Hutchison, H. G., Comm and Elec Off, 1stMAW
Peebles, V., CO, VMA-211, 3dMAW
Pottinger, W. K., Asst CG, MCAS, CherPt
Quilter, C. J., C/S, 1stMAW
Weinberger, A. H., C/S, MCAS, Cher Pt

Lieutenant Colonels

Permanent Promotions, Reserve

Aandahl, E. C. Mar
Ahern, R. Mar
Anderson, M. K. Mar
Babcock, N. H. Mar
Baumgartner, R. R. Mar
Bender, W. H. Mar
Boyle, R. S. Mar
Clapp, J. B. Mar
Clark, I. B. Mar
Colbern, W. G. Mar
Culver, R. O. Mar
Curtis, C. A. Mar
Davis, E. E. Mar
Day, W. W. Mar
DeBlanc, J. J. Mar
DeChant, J. A. Mar
Elmquist, A. B. Mar
Everson, K. W. Mar
Fox, T. E. Mar
Fury, J. R. Mar
Gallagher, C. P. Mar
Garhart, T. M. Mar
Gunnels, A. A. Mar
Harman, H. F. Mar
Henry, C. E. Mar
Herbert, J. K. Mar
Hightower, J. S. Mar
Hollis, W. L. Mar
Hollingsworth, C. M. Mar
Hunt, G. P. Mar
Hyatt, A. Mar
Juby, R. R. Mar
Keiter, B. L. Mar
Kirtz, A. L. Mar
Knutson, F. A. Mar
Kramer, D. E. Mar
Krause, W. P. Mar
Kretchmar, L. A. Mar
Lahue, R. C. Mar
Lange, W. E. Mar
Lauffer, R. G. Mar
Leonberger, R. J. Mar
Lutz, G. A. Mar
Mathews, M. A. Mar
McAloney, S. H. Mar
McCann, R. J. Mar
McCarthy, A. F. Mar
McClure, E. W. Mar
Metzger, R. D. Mar
Moore, G. H. Mar
Moore, W. S. Mar
Nilan, J. E. Mar
Patterson, R. T. Mar
Pride, F. G. Mar
Pulliam, F. M. Mar
Rohe, G. S. Mar
Ryan, W. E. Mar
Schueler, R. L. Mar
Selinger, R. S. Mar
Smith, W. T. Mar
Strowbridge, F. J. Mar
Suhr, W. J. Mar
Tunnis, T. Mar
Wheeler, H. E. Mar
Wiggin, C. M. Mar
Williams, G. M. Mar
Zorthian, B. Mar

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Anderson, G. L. Mar
Bailey, A. J. Mar
Ballew, W. W. Feb
Bamerick, R. F. Feb
Beck, J. D. Mar
Benell, J. A. Mar

Benton, E. T. Mar
Bickerstaff, G. A. Feb
Bock, G. J. Mar
Bordigon, R. Mar
Boyden, H. P. Mar
Cage, J. G. Feb
Calamari, J. J. Mar
Campbell, M. C. Mar
Campo, F. E. Feb
Candelas, J. Feb
Castleberry, C. K. Mar
Cavagnaro, D. A. Mar
Champagne, E. A. Feb
Chandler, J. B. Mar
Clarkson, V. Mar
Cohen, M. Mar
Coleman, D. P. Mar
Conner, M. H. Mar
Cook, H. D. Mar
Conlon, T. W. Mar
Corpening, C. D. Feb
Creamer, J. J. Mar
Davidson, F. E. Feb
Deal, O. E. Mar
Deitz, J. A. Mar
Desmond, J. P. Mar
Donegan, D. H. Mar
Donoghue, T. J. Mar
Duckworth, J. R. Mar
Ennen, J. H. Mar
Famiglietti, G. W. Mar
Farfan, M. E. Mar
Foley, J. F. Mar
Fitzgerald, E. A. Mar
Frohe, L .P. Mar
Godwin, M. R. Mar
Hagen, W. C. Mar
Hawn, H. C. Feb
Hertzog, A. S. Mar
Holiday, R. C. Mar
Judy, J. W. Mar
Kass, W. W. Mar
Kidd, D. S. Mar
Larson, W. N. Mar
Law, M. J. Mar
Lebens, N. A. Mar
Lewis, J. M. Mar
Linkiewicz, C. E. Mar
Mackin, A. F. Mar
Markey, M. E. Feb
Maxwell, R. J. Mar
McCann, W. R. Mar
McDermott, J. E. Mar
McDevitt, H. A. Mar
McGill, R. J. Mar
McMillion, L. C. Feb
McQuillan, H. D. Mar
Mendes, J. D. Feb
Mitchell, J. D. Mar
Mosher, K. H. Feb
Murphy, T. H. Mar
Nettles, C. M. Mar
Oliver, S. C. Mar
Paterno, F. P. Feb
Patten, O. D. Mar
Peine, R. H. Mar
Peters, T. H. Mar
Piotrowski, E. Mar
Riley, J. C. Feb
Robinson, V. J. Mar
Rolfes, J. F. Feb
Samuelson, R. K. Mar
Schipmann, E. H. Feb
Schott, L. J. Mar
Smith, R. C. Mar
Stevens, D. G. Mar
Stewart, R. A. Feb
Stith, J. D. Feb
Thomason, H. M. Mar
Thorne, D. E. Mar
Todd, J. T. Mar
Tranthan, W. E. Mar
Tremblay, E. G. Feb
Tuten, A. K. Mar
Tuttle, J. W. Mar
Vogel, C. L. Feb
Walters, L. S. Feb
Warr, R. V. Mar
Wastvedt, J. H. Mar
Watts, D. Mar
Whitacre, C. Mar
Yeager, E. H. Mar
Young, R. L. Feb

Transfers

Guy, C. B. 0195
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To MCAS CherPt
McPherson, W. H. 7305
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To MCAS El Toro
Metzelaars, C. R. 7333
Fr MCAAS Beaufort WDApr
To 1stMAW
Paul, J. E. 0302
Fr Rota Spain WDFeb
To 2dMarDiv
Walsh, K. A. 6402
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To 3dMAW

Retired

White, R. C. 0130
MCRD SDiego 31Mar

Retired, Reserve

Atwood, J. S. 1Mar
Benton, G. O. 1Mar
Britts, C. I. 1Mar
Crager, J. A. 1Mar
Cuddy, W. H. 1Mar
Doyle, J. F. 1Mar
Jones, J. F. 1Mar
Reinhardt, G. B. 1Mar
Robertshaw, G. H. 1Mar
Tamucci, C. A. 1Mar

Deaths, Retired

Corbett, M. 18Feb
USNH Phila

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Cochran, R. L., Tactical Off,MWHq Grp, 2dMAW
Conger, J. E., Safety Off, 2dMAW
Greenough, K. C., G-3 1stMarDiv
Kelso, L. N., Asst C/S, MCAS, Cher Pt
Lorigan, R. E., CO, 3dBn, 3dMar, 5thMarRegt
Peck, R. C., 3dBn, 8thMar, CamLej
Spiker, T. F., PMO, MCAS, CherPt

Majors

Permanent Promotions

Blanchard, D. H. Feb
Brooks, D. H. Feb
Claterbos, H. L. Feb
Cooper, M. B. Feb
Cosgrove, W. P. Feb
Crossman, R. B. Feb
Curtis, P. F. Feb
Dionisopoulos, J. G. Feb
Doehler, W. F. Feb
Fallon, E. B. Feb
Fuson, H. C. Feb
Gasser, J. C. Feb
Gleason, T. E. Feb
Hale, F. A. Feb
Harris, W. S. Feb
Holzbauer, J. F. Feb
Hughes, O. A. Feb
Hunter, W. G. Feb
Joens, R. N. Feb
Kraince, F. R. Feb
Lucas, B. L. Feb
McCullouch, W. L. Feb
McNeill, E. B. Feb
Mize, C. D. Feb
Persae, W. L. Feb
Rixey, P. H. Feb
Roeder, H. E. Feb
Sherwood, J. M. Feb
Silverthorn, R. L. Feb
Skow, D. W. Feb
Slack, A. B. Feb
Temple, R. D. Feb
Tope, L. V. Feb
Vale, S. A. . . Feb
Wallace, S. A. Feb
Wickham, L. V. Feb

Permanent Promotions, Reserve

Aramovich, F. S. Mar
Baldwin, J. H. Mar
Banister, B. H. Mar
Banta, H. S. Mar
Barian, D. B. Mar
Bendeich, C. F. Mar
Boeddiker, R. E. Mar
Boutelle, C. M. Mar
Bradley, G. H. Mar
Brayton, R. L. Mar
Broin, L. C. Mar
Clark, J. B. Mar
Clements, S. W. Mar
Collins, J. B. Mar
Cornwell, A. E. Mar
Darcy, C. Mar
Dennis, H. J. Mar
Edmiundson, J. R. Mar
Feld, A. A. Mar
Ferris, H. H. Mar
Frederickson, N. I. Mar
Francisco, R. Mar
Forward, C. B. Mar
Gertz, N. Mar
Gibboney, W. A. Mar
Gilbert, H. L. Mar
Goddard, C. L. Mar
Heckman, J. R. Mar
Helgeson, A. H. Mar
Holgate, J. G. Mar
Hollon, H. E. Mar
Homesley, J. R. Mar
Hooper, J. Mar
Kelley, T. A. Mar
Kranda, C. M. Mar
Kraus, F. A. Mar
Lantz, J. T. Mar
Locke, M. E. Mar
Loftis, W. G. Mar
Lohmann, R. P. Mar
Lueck, N. N. Mar
Martin, L. C. Mar
Matthews, A. E. Mar
McClelland, J. F. Mar
McDaniel, R. L. Mar
McIntyre, G. B. Mar
McLeod, T. C. Mar
Merkle, J. R. Mar
Moore, T. S. Mar
Morey, W. J. Mar
Morton, G. L. Mar
Nehf, R. A. Mar
Ostmeyer, J. H. Mar
Provenza, V. G. Mar
Qualmann, D. P. Mar
Ragsdale, P. W. Mar
Reed, J. K. Mar
Rogers, L. D. Mar
Schomers, W. H. Mar
Sellick, W. R. Mar
Skat, A. C. Mar
Speed, W. G. Mar
Stanfield, D. I. Mar
Sultenfuss, V. B. Mar
Sweetland, R. G. Mar
Taft, G. N. Mar
Teresi, E. A. Mar
Toffenetti, W. D. Mar
Tripp, S. R. Mar
Twiss, R. J. Mar
Wilson, S. M. Mar
Zygadlo, R. J. Mar

Transfers

Barr, J. C. 1302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDApr
To 3dMarDiv
Booker, J. V. 7302
Fr Univ Omaha WDMar
To MCAAS Beaufort
Brown, T. D. 3002
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To MCAS CherPt
DeJohn, S. J. 3002
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To HQMC
Easter, E. V. 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDApr
To AmEmb Manila
Fairchild, R. H. 7335
Fr 2dMAW WDApr
To 1stMAW
Harlan, M. V. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To MCB CamPen
Leach, R. D. 3010
Fr MCB CamPen WDApr
To 3dMarDiv
Macklin, W. H. 7333
Fr 2dMAW
To Albuquerque NMex By25Mar
Meyers, B. F. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To HQMC
Morrison, K. D. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To HQMC 1Apr
Oderwald, R. E. 2502
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC 1Mar
Quay, J. E. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To HQMC
Reece, J. I. 1803
Fr HQMC 21Mar
To 3dMarDiv
Seminoff, N. M. 0302
Fr HQMC 6Apr
To MCS Quant
Wilson, J. B. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To Seattle, Wash

Resignations

Stone, L. M. Feb

Retired

Aller, J. K. 0302
MCRD SDiego 31Mar
Bott, W. J. 2502
29Feb
Piedmont, J. A. 0802
29Feb

Resignations, Reserve

Atkinson, K. S. 26Feb
Ezell, W. A. 26Feb
Manning, M. L. 26Feb
Nordmann, T. E. 26Feb
Oberly, L. H. 26Feb

Retired, Reserve

Ariedge, K. A. 1Mar
Arnold, D. A. 1Mar
Bernas, P. A. 1Mar
Cammarano, P. J. 1Mar
Carr, D. R. 1Mar
Conradt, F. W. 1Mar
Coy, B. F. 1Mar
Dow, R. A. 1Mar
Dudgeon, T. H. 1Mar
Faircloth, V. L. 1Mar
Farago, A. S. 1Mar
Haidlen, S. A. 1Mar
Hansen, M. S. 1Mar
Hoffman, J. T. 1Mar
Hopkins, H. H. 1Mar
Jones, A. H. 1Mar
Killen, C. H. 1Mar
Lathrop, J. L. 1Apr
Ludwig, B. D. 1Mar
Marsh, H. H. 1Mar
McMurrey, V. M. 1Mar
Meadows, W. A. 1Mar
Smith, H. G. 1Mar
Stewart, W. 1Mar
Tong, J. J. 1Mar
Tyler, H. C. 1Mar
Uphoff, H. F. 1Mar
Walling, F. T. 1Mar
Watkins, B. D. 1Mar
Wend, R. W. 1Mar
Wheat, E. B. 1Mar
Willis, J. T. 1Mar
Yorg, G. J. 1Mar

Deaths, Retired

Phillips, C. A.
Martinsburg, WVa 23Feb

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Faulk, E., OpOff, VMA-211, 3dMAW
Hern, R., ExecO, VMA-211, 3dMAW
Larsen, R. J., Asst G-1, MCAS, CherPt
Smith, M. D., CO, 3dBn, 3dMar
Stawicki, T. A., CO, 2dBn, 7thMar, 1stMarDiv

Captains

Following are names of 126 reserve captains selected for promotion to major. Thirty-nine selections were made from officers considered in past years.

Of 159 eligible for the first time, the board selected 87—or 54.8%.

Names are listed alphabetically. Numbers show lineal listing.

Agee, E. O. 104
Albright, R. E. 26
Appelfeller, J. E. 27
Baity, R. B. 40
Bell, M. R. 13
Bingham, C. D. 97
Blakeslee, M. R. 66
Brokaw, C. V. 124
Brown, J. E. 89
Brydon, E. 57
Buchanan, G. D. 68
Buckner, A. M. 92
Bullen, H. J. 36
Cannarella, K. P. 15
Cargo, W. I. 29
Carline, T. H. 120
Chenoweth, H. A. 109
Clunie, F. B. 8
Codd, W. E. 34
Collier, C. W. 117
Colling, A. M. 33
Current, J. P. 1
Dacy, D. C. 81
Daughery, B. P. 42
Davis, R. J. 14
Driscoll, J. A. 103
Dudman, H. G. 59
Eccles, R. A. 79
Egger, E. L. 58
Eisenbraun, V. G. 123
Ems, A. F. 93
Espenchied, R. F. 5
Fickel, F. C. 31
Friesen, E. C. 63
Frisbie, J. M. 50
Fryar, H. C. 116
Galdi, A L. 35
Gallagher, J. A. 90
Gelles, M. I. 49
Gerard, T. I. 122
Gish, P. M. 23
Godfrey, E. J. 7
Gregory, W. N. 110
Grogan, J. R. 18
Harrington, P. H. 64
Harris, J. W. 53
Hamill, J. G. 108

Hamilton, G. J. 75
Hamilton, H. H. 63
Hampton, O. W. 74
Hatch, N. T. 28
Heinsohn, R. G. 39
Hewes, G. P. 73
Hilse, A. D. 24
Holloway, A. H. 113
Houston, J. 16
Hulce, A. D. 115
Jernigan, E. G. 25
King, D. M. 88
Kosachik, A. H. 22
Krigbaum, T. H. 98
Lang, E. R. 12
Leary, J. F. 51
Lilley, J. R. 114
Lindberg, J. W. 54
Lushington, N. 73
Lutz, W. 30
Lynch, D. W. 101
MacKenzie, B. L. 96
Massaferi, R. F. 43
McCloskey, P. N. 83
McConnell, D. F. 48
McCune, J. P. 10
McMullin, J. L. 41
Meages, B. C. 46
Moellering, T. F. 87
Molloy, J. F. 95
Moore, C. E. 52
Morse, R. D. 111
Morse, T. R. 45
Murphy, V. B. 125
Murphy, V. P. 85
Murphy, W. F. 65
Norvell, H. H. 32
Odell, O. F. 70
Olsen, J. U. 9
Pack, K. M. 21
Patriquin, D. A. 71
Pelham, G. F. 78
Phillips, J. N. 100
Pickett, J. P. 11
Platek, J. A. 44
Preston, N. D. 47
Reed, J. D. 84
Reich, M. 82
Reid, T. P. 56
Ridgill, J. L. 55
Robbins, E. A. 86
Robbins, H. F. 126
Roberts, R. C. 69
Saez, R. R. 3
Sammond, J. S. 99
Schwartz, R. G. 77
Schwulst, D. E. 105
Shaw, A. E. 76
Sheridan, R. B. 94
Siebenthaler, J. R. 17
Siversten, B. O. 118
Sloan, C. A. 119
Smitherman, C. E. 80
Stehle, J. A. 6
Still, R. L. 91
Suderman, C. P. 61
Sugg, J. D. 67
Tankersley, E. J. 20
Taylor, R. H. 102
Troy, R. G. 37
Urias, G. 38
Walpole, G. C. 121
Warwick, M. C. 107
Washburn, W. E. 19
Webbeking, A. G. 2
Weston, W. M. 4
White, W. A. 60
Wilson, R. W. 106
Wimpee, L. C. 113

Permanent Promotions

Allen, A. D. Feb
Allen, T. M. Feb
Allison, J. O. Feb
Baker, C. E. Feb
Barrett, R. C. Feb
Barth, O. Feb
Baxter, G. S. Feb
Bell, R. H. Feb
Bolton, J. H. Feb
Bolves, R. W. Feb
Bonsall, W. O. Feb
Buckman, J. G. Feb
Buckon, W. E. Feb
Burin, M. Feb
Burritt, R. R. Feb
Cahill, E. D. Feb
Campbell, G. W. Feb
Carroll, J. T. Feb
Clark, W. E. Feb
Clements, F. D. Feb
Coleman, J. E. Feb
Colleton, F. X. Feb
Cook, G. C. Feb
Costello, F. P. Feb
Daigle, C. J. Feb
Day, J. R. Feb
Day, W. H. Feb
Day, J. L. Feb
Detrey, J. W. Feb
Diamond, D. L. Feb
Donnelly, T. E. Feb
Eckmann, R. P. Feb
Elkins, J. T. Feb
Elstner, E. T. Feb
Enoch, J. T. Feb
Farnsworth, F. W. Feb
Farrington, N. C. Feb
Ferguson, R. W. Feb
Fitch, W. E. Feb
Ford, C. T. Feb
Gehrsitz, R. N. Feb
Geister, H. H. Feb
Glancy, R. F. Feb
Glazer, A. A. Feb
Gray, A. M. Feb
Grayson, E. F. Feb
Greer, M. Feb
Guay, G. F. Feb
Gutheinz, J. R. Feb
Haggard, R. G. Feb
Hannan, J. E. Feb
Harper, F. R. Feb
Harris, R. P. Feb
Henn, H. R. Feb
Hergert, J. C. Feb
Hill, B. J. Feb
Hoffman, O. V. Feb
Hoffner, C. W. Feb
Hollingshead, J. S. Feb
Horais, W. G. Feb
Huguenin, S. A. Feb
Hyslop, K. D. Feb
Irish, J. F. Feb
Iverson, R. D. Feb
Iverson, R. L. Feb
Johnson, J. L. Feb
Johnson, L. R. Feb
Johnson, R. C. Feb
Kaasmann, B. A. Feb
Kern, R. J., Feb
Kerrigan, H. S. Feb
Knapp, C. W. Feb
Koethe, F. R. Feb
Krieger, R. E. Feb
Lee, K. C. Feb
Lindemuth, D. L. Feb
Lyons, R. J. Feb
Maher, J. E. Feb
McCaffrey, J. J. Feb
McIntyre, P. G. Feb
McKee, R. D. Feb
Newmark, C. C. Feb
Oden, T. S. Feb
Patrick, V. E. Feb
Plauche, B. L. Feb
Poorman, D. W. Feb
Price, J. V. Feb
Quinn, F. X. Feb
Rehfus, J. R. Feb
Riling, F. C. Feb
Roberts, S. G. Feb
Robinett, H. M. Feb
Romano, C. Feb
Sanford, D. W. Feb
Scheunemann, R. P. Feb
Schlef, W. K. Feb
Seissiger, J. E. Feb
Seymour, R. A. Feb
Shinbaum, M. S. Feb
Slack, R. K. Feb
Slater, R. B. Feb
Smola, J. K. Feb
Steele, R. B. Feb
Stgermain, D. C. Feb
Thornton, D. Feb
Van Winkle, A. Feb
Vanderswag, I. J. Feb
Vaught, R. H. Feb
Visage, B. F. Feb
Vugteveen, H. L. Feb
Walker, P. C. Feb
Walsh, R. L. Feb
Ward, G. W. Feb
Watts, I. L. Feb
Weiland, J. K. Feb
Wickham, J. C. Feb
Wildermuth, L. K. Feb
Williams, K. W. Feb
Wills, D. Feb
Wilson, C. W. Feb
Wilson, G. M. Feb
Winfield, C. R. Feb
Wright, H. L. Feb
Yourishin, G. P. Feb

Temporary Promotions

Crowdis, M. L. Feb
Dahler, G. F. Feb
Jeter, W. T. Feb
Kaufman, L. A. Feb
Keyes, E. R. Feb
Moore, R. G. Feb

Transfers

Addis, W. J. 0130
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MarPac By25Apr
Allen, C. E. 7333
Fr NAS Pncla WDApr
To 3dMAW
Armstrong, R. F. 3502
Fr USS Renville WDMar
To 1stMarDiv
Bacauskas, W. J. 7335
Fr MCS Quant
To MarPac By23Mar
Baldwin, W. T. 0802
Fr 5thMCRRD WDApr
To 3dMarDiv
Bardin, J. N. 1302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDApr
To 3dMarDiv
Barth, O. 7335
Fr AirFMFLant WDApr
To 1stMarBrig
Blair, R. R. 0302
Fr USS Saratoga WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Bollard, G. J. 0302
Fr FltActs Yokosuka WDApr
To MCRD PISC
Bruce, R. O. 7302
Fr SQ66 England WDMar
To 3dMAW
Bruning, H. A. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Buckon, W. E. 0702
Fr MCB 29Palms
To MB NB Bklyn By16Mar
Burt, F. R. 2710
Fr NTC GLakes WDMar
To MCSA Phila
Campbell, J. N. 2002
Fr Tsoying Taiwan WDMar
To ForTrps FMFLant
Cassidy, G. W. 7331
Fr MCS Quant 20Mar
To NAS Grosse, Mich
Cleiland, W. M. 2502
Fr USS Pocono WDApr
To MCS Quant
Coffin, C. T. 1803
Fr USS Seminole WDMar
To MCB CamPen
Craig, W. M. 1802
Fr Yorktown, Va
To Albuquerque, NMex By12Apr
Croft, A. J. 0802
Fr London, England 30Apr
To MCS Quant
Daley, J. J. 3002
Fr Ptsmh, Va 26Mar
To HQMC
Daley, R. F. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To I-I Bffo
Darbyshire, L. L. 7304
Fr 1stMAW
To VX6 1Apr
Diamond, D. L. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCS Quant
Duncan, B. R. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCS Quant
Edebohls, H. G. 1802
Fr Indian Head, Md 23Apr
To HQMC
Ferry, R. I. 0130
Fr MCS Quant
To HQMC 7Apr
Giublisto, J. J. 0302
Fr MB NB Bklyn WDApr
To 2dMAW
Haislip, R. E. 2502
Fr USS Rockbridge WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Hales, N. J. 0702
Fr 2dMAW
To Pt Mugu, Calif 1Mar
Herich, E. W. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCS Quant
Hinchcliff, R. J. 7333
Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMarDiv By10Mar
Hooper, J. G. 3010
Fr MCB CamLej WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Hutter, H. H. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCS Quant
Krentzlin, L. D. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCB CamLej
Lockie, J. E. 0302
Fr USS Montrose WDApr
To MCRD SDiego
Lynch, M. B. 7304
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To MCS Quant
Miller, R. B. 0130
Fr MB Ft Meade, Md
To HQMC By25Mar
Olsen, H. F. 3002
Fr MCB CamPen WDApr
To HQMC
Pennell, G. H. 7304
Fr MCAS CherPt WDApr
To 1stMAW
Persons, J. W. 7304
Fr 2dMAW 1Apr
To MCAAS Yuma
Peterson, B. H. 7332
Fr 2dMAW 20Apr
To NAS Glen
Pierce, C. G. 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv
Pirhalla, P. F. 0802
Fr MB WashDC WDMar
To USS Saratoga
Piamondon, R. A. 7333
Fr 2dMAW 1Apr
To LFTUPac
Rexroad, D. N. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To Charleston, WVa
Rilling, F. C. 7304
Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS El Toro By29Apr
Robb, A. H. 1803
Fr MCS Quant
To MCB CamPen By20Mar
Selby, D. F. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv WDApr
To FMFLant
Simpson, D. R. 1802
Fr ForTrps FMFPac
To Albuquerque NMex By12Apr
Smith, C. E. 7333
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To NAS Grosse, Mich
Staley, N. B. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Stauch, V. D. 1302
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To Ft Belvoir By24Apr
Viera, D. J. 0802
Fr Ft Holabird, Md WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Vincent, H. W. 7302
Fr 3dMAW 1Apr
To VX5
Vitali, H. R. 7305
Fr Victorville, Calif 1Apr
To 2dMAW
Walker, P. C. 2502
Fr AirFMFLant 15Mar
To USS Pocono
Wilson, W. E. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD SDiego
Wold, H. E. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC By27Mar
Wonhof, A. E. 0302
Fr MB NB Phila WDMar
To MCB CamLej
Wylie, J. W. 0130
Fr 1stMarDiv
To AFES Denver, Colo By19Apr
Wynn, N. B. 1802
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Released from Active Duty

Beckwith, B. W. 7335
3dMAW 31Mar
Colven, R. A. 7335
3dMAW 31Mar
Hartley, T. D. 7302
WDApr
Moore, R. B. 7304
3dMAW 1Mar

Retired

Bean, P. C. 6802
2dMAW 29Feb
Harvey, F. B. 3302
MCAS CherPt 31Mar
Kirkman, D. U. 3025
MCB CamPen 31Mar
Lee, J. L. 4002
MCSA Phila 30Apr
Williams, R. 0130
HQMC 31Mar

Revocation of Orders

Cox, S. D. 7332
Sharpe, W. N. 7305
Tr Orders
Stevens, S. N. 7335
White, C. H. 2502
Ret Orders

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Adams, R. B. Feb
Asperheim, D. B. Mar
Bunt, R. L. Mar
Chambon, T. S. Mar
Chasteen, R. G. Mar
Gorman, R. W. Mar
Gress, H. D. Feb
Grimm, J. D. Feb
Groundwater, W. D. Feb
Hennessey, J. J. Feb
Mowbray, J. F. Mar
Penza, D. F. Feb
Robinson, D. D. Feb

Resignations, Reserve

Chestnut, A. C. 26Feb
Demmler, J. A. 26Feb
Emison, T. S. 26Feb
Grady, R. J. 26Feb
Haake, J. F. 26Feb

Huntley, J. E. 26Feb
Mayfield, M. E. 26Feb
Nelson, G. W. 26Feb
Petri, F. 26Feb
Pierce, T. R. 26Feb
Stephens, N. B. 26Feb
Stow, R. P. 26Feb
Vernon, T. T. 26Feb
Williamson, L. C. 26Feb

Retired, Reserve

Adams, R H. 1Mar
Cates, R. A. 1Mar
Clemmer, J. D. 1Mar
Darouse, E. J. 1Mar
Hairgrove, M. E. 1Mar
Hartmann, T. B. 1Mar
Kuchkuda, R. W. 1Mar
Lane, G. C. 1Mar
Lodoen, C. A. 1Mar
Lyle, M. G. 1Mar
McCarty, M. 1Mar
Neiswanger, D. S. 1Mar
Sweatman, K. C. 1Mar
Sweeney, C. E. 1Mar
Walsh, H. F. 1Mar
White, T. J. 1Mar

Deaths, Reserve

Doane, R. P.
Seattle, Wash 21Jan

Deaths, Retired

Evans, E. E.
USNH CamPen 18Feb
Mills, W.
USNH St Albans, NY 6Mar
Smith, J. P.
Balto, Md 29Jan

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Giovingo, S., Procurement Section, MCSC, Albany
Mattmiller, W. L., G-2, MCRD, PISC
Reid, C. C., Adjutant, CherPt
Ritchie, R. F., Storage Co., MCSC Albany
Slade, G. P., 1stRTBn, MCRD, PISC

1st Lieutenants

Permanent Promotions

Becunas, L. F. Feb
Drake, J. R. Feb
Elardo, F. P. Feb
Fiel, M. A. Feb
Fraser, J. H. Feb
Getchell, J. A. Feb
Katen, A. C. Feb
Kitchens, K. E. Mar
Marren, H. T. Mar
Primeau, E. I. Mar
Stingley, P. R. Mar
Trapp, E. G. Feb
Waite, H. D. Feb

Temporary Promotions

Bird, W. F. Feb
Bivens, D. R. Feb
Bratcher, G. D. Feb
Burns, R. S. Feb
Cameron, P. F. Feb
Campbell, J. M. Feb
Carruthers, M. D. Feb
Carson, G. D. Feb
Chachere, D. J. Feb
Chancey, J. A. Mar
Clark, H. H. Mar
Clayton, J. M. Feb
Crook, C. L. Feb
Dammrose, G. L. Feb
Davey, K. A. Feb
Delmore, L. Feb
Delvecchio, D. J. Feb
Duplessie, A. T. Feb
Fenstermacher, H. J. Feb
Ferris, D. M. Feb
Gazzale, J. F. Feb
Grimison, T. W. Feb
Haas, G. W. Feb
Heinzerling, C. W. Feb
Hennessey, R. H. Feb
Hodgen, D. A. Feb
Holt, N. L. Feb
Johnson, G. D. Feb
Jones, D. P. Feb
Jones, J. E. Feb
Lenz, A. C. Feb
Lindgren, D. F. Feb
Marvel, R. P. Feb
Maxwell, J. A. Feb
McBrien, T. P. Feb
Meadows, O. T. Feb
Miller, J. E. Feb
Muckler, W. B. Feb
Nipper, G. D. Feb
Ott, M. N. Feb
Pisanchin, C. M. Feb
Ramsey, J. W. Feb
Reilly, W. Feb
Reisert, W. T. Feb
Reves, S. S. Feb
Rolland, C. L. Feb
Ruhl, H. H. Feb
Russell, R. F. Feb
Sherman, W. F. Feb
Simpson, J. D. Feb
Stackpole, H. C. Feb
Streett, J. K. Feb
Taylor, F. C. Feb
Thompson, J. C. Mar
Tubach, P. B. Feb
Tucker, J. T. Feb
Vansaders, R. R. Feb
Walters, R. D. Feb
Ward, P .E. Feb
Wiley, B. H. Feb
Wundram, W. H. Feb
Wysard, J. F. Feb
Zinowski, W. T. Feb

Temporary Promotion, Reserve

Bolen, H. R. Feb
Brown, J. B. Feb
Cunningham, R. B. Feb
Hunt, L. D. Feb

Transfers

Alexander, R. B. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD, SDiego
Appezzato, R. J. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Barron, B. D. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD, PISC
Bebo, N. F. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD, PISC By10Mar
Bell, F. W. 3502
Fr Indian Head, Md 23Apr
To 2dMAW
Bennett, D. R. 7302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDMar
To MCAS CherPt
Berry, E. A. 0302
Fr USS Canberra WDApr
To LantFlt Stf
Bicknel, W. V. 2715
Fr NTC GLakes WDMar
To MCRD SDiego
Bowker, G. A. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To NAS Pncla
Brettenbach, R. G. 2502
Fr 2dMarDivFMF
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Brice, S. R. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Bullard, D. E. 0302
Fr Indian Head, Md 23Apr
To MCB CamPen
Burke, J. J. 0302
Fr MB Subic Bay WDMar
To USNH Oakland
Cameron, D. A. 0302
Fr USS Lexington WDApr
To Yorktown, Va
Carletti, P. S. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Chittick, A. B. 7333
Fr Ft Holabird, Md WDApr
To 1stMAW
Cloutier, P. N. 2502
Fr 3dMAW
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Collins, R. L. 7333
Fr NAS CorpC WDApr
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz
Conley, A. F. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Conley, C. K. 7333
Fr 1stMarBrig WDMar
To 1stMAW
Daniels, C. E. 7332
Fr NAS Pncla 31Mar
To 2dMAW
Doran, R. R. 7304
Fr 2dMAW WDApr
To 1stMAW
Evans, J. S. 7335
Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS El Toro By11Mar
Fairbanks, E. J. 0302
Fr USS Toledo WDMar
To Pt Arguello, Calif
Farmer, J. M. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC
Farny, M. H. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To Bridgeport, Calif
Fehlen, P. J. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Ficken, J. S. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Flynn, J. F. 1802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To 3dMarDiv
Foster, R. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarBrig
Fredericksen, R. A. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCS Quant
Friskie, J. D. 7335
Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS, El Toro By11Mar
Garant, P. R. 2502
Fr 2dMarDivFMF
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Gazda, E. J. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Gilson, W. E. 2502
Fr 2dMarDivFMF
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Goodman, R. B. 7302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDApr
To 1stMAW
Gould, B. A. 3502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To ComEleven By16Mar
Gould, F. L. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Graser, T. N. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Hammond, W. W. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Haupt, H. S. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD SDiego
Hickethier, R. A. 0302
Fr USS Bremerton WDMar
To Rota, Spain
Hiney, H. E. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Hoar, J. P. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MB NWS Yorktown
Huber, P. J. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Huff, E. S. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD PISC
Huffman, D. R. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MB WashDC
Hunter, H. L. 7333
Fr NAS CorpC WDApr
To 3dMAW
Ingels, L. T. 1302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To ComFive By11Apr
Isherwood, G. B. 2502
Fr 2dMarDivFMF
To MCS Quant 1Mar
James, R. L. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD SDiego
Jones, D. H. 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv
To Albuquerque, NMex By21Apr
Joy, J. R. 0302
Fr USS Oriskany WDApr
To MCAF Santa Ana
Kachauskas, C. W. 2502
Fr MCS Quant
To MCB CamPen By 20Mar
Kauffman, F. M. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MB NS SFran
Kent, W. L. 0302
Fr Las Vegas, Nev WDApr
To MCRD PISC
Krohnen, H. 2710
Fr NTC GLakes WDMar
To 3dMAW
Lee, B. J. 0130
Fr MCB CamPen WDApr
To London, England
Lee, A. 0302
Fr USS Forrestal WDApr
To China Lake, Calif
Lilla, J. M. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD, PISC
Lo Presti, P. A. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MB NB Bklyn
Loisel, C. J. 6708
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To 2dMAW
Lounsbury, J. W. 7333
Fr NAAS, Kingsville
To 2dMAW
Magadini, J. A. 6709
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To 3dMAW
Magee, J. 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig
To NAS Pncla 6Apr
Maguire, J. F. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCS Quant
McCluggage, N. C. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
McCoury, M. W. 2502
Fr MCS Quant
To MCB CamPen By20Mar
McGowan, M. N. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMAW
McManus, J. A. 6708
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To 2dMAW
Miller, M. R. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Millege, D. D. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCB CamPen
Milliron, W. A. 7333
Fr NAAS Kingsville
To 2dMAW 1Apr
Monacell, R. A. 1302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD, PISC 5Mar
Mordrall, G. C. 0302
Fr MCB, CamPen
To MCRD SDiego By15Mar
Morris, M. G. 0302
Fr MCRD, PISC
To MB WashDC 1Mar
Mullally, D. E. 3010
Fr MCB, CamLej WDApr
To 1stMarBrig
Nugent, W. R. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MB NB Bklyn By16Mar
O'Brien, J. F. 2502
Fr 2dMarDivFMF
To MCS, Quant 1Mar
ORourke, J. F. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MB Vallejo, Calif
Orth, A. J. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To NAS MFTFld
Ossenfort, R. C. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MB NB Phila
Owen, R. L. 7304
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To MCAS CherPt
Page, J. E. 0302
Fr USS Bremerton WDApr
To USS Hancock
Partridge, G. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Piper, E. S. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To MCRD PISC
Prisco, L. M. 3502
Fr ForTrps FMFPAC
To MCRD, SDiego By15Mar
Radcliffe, E. T. 2502
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Ramsey, D. A. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To MB, Pearl
Rathborne, J. C. 9901
Fr NAS CorpC
To MCS Quant 1Apr
Reischuck, G. A. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Rini, D. A. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Robinson, L. C. 3502
Fr 2dMAW
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Rutherford, R. E. 2502
Fr NAS Pncla WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Scheffler, F. L. 6709
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To 2dMAW
Schneider, W. P. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Schultz, J. P. 1802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv
Sharr, J. F. 2502
Fr 3dMAW
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Shelton, J. L. 7304
Fr 2dMAW
To MCAS El Toro By27Mar
Shriver, G. M. 0302
Fr USS Randolph WDApr
To MB NB NorVa
Simon, C. C. 7333
Fr Ft Holabird, Md WDApr
To 1stMAW
Soesbe, K. E. 7332
Fr NAS, Pncla 31Mar
To 2dMAW

Spaete, R. P. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To N Island, Calif
Starc, J. E. 7333
Fr 3dMaw
To MCAS El Toro By11Mar
Stremlow, G. J. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MCRD PISC 1Mar
Tebow, W. J. 6402
Fr 1st MAW
To 2dMAW
Walsh, G. E. 7331
Fr NAS, Pncla 15Mar
To 2dMAW
Ward, C. 0302
Fr NS WashDC WDApr
To MCSQuant
Weiss, R. J. 7332
Fr 1stMAW
To Victorville, Calif By25Mar
Wellborn, B. D. 7332
Fr NAS Pncla WDApr
To 2dMAW
Wierr, D. A. 1302
Fr 2dMarDiv
To Albuquerque, NMex By 12Apr
Williams, L. W. 0302
Fr MCB CamPen
To MCRD, SDiego By15Mar
Wright, W. E. 7335
Fr 3dMAW 10Mar
To 1st MAW
Young, W. J. 9901
Fr NAS, CorpC
To MCS Quant By15Mar

Resignations, Reserve

Gibbs, C. 26Feb
Gjertsen, H. G. 26Feb
Heffernan, M. A. 26Feb
Hull, G. F. 26Feb
Kane, E. L. 26Feb
King, W. C. 26Feb
Laughlin, J. B. 7Feb
MacGregor, J. A. 18Feb
Mansell, R. L. 26Feb
Marum, J. E. 26Feb
Mathews, W. H. 26Feb
O'Brien, D. W. 26Feb
Patterson, M. L. 26Feb
Russell, G. F. 26Feb

Retired, Reserve

Cunningham, J. P. Mar
Gillie, M. A. 1Mar
Riblett, L. I. 1Mar
Shaw, B. 1Mar
Warrick, E. G. 1Mar

Extended Active Duty

Aitken, D. G. Jul61
Alwan, H. J. May61
Barnhart, J. M. Sep60
Bergan, D. T. Aug61
Booher, R. B. Jul61
Bracken, J. A. Aug60
Brewer, J. F. Aug60
Conley, A. F. Jun61
Conley, C. K. Apr62
Doran, R. R. Jul61
Dryden, R. M. Jul61
Duncan, J. J. Jun61
Florio, P. J. Oct60
Giordano, J. F. Mar62
Glynn, C. R. July61
Guy, K. J. Sep60
Haley, R. A. Jan62
Hartmann, E. G. Dec60
Hasselfeldt, R. G. Jun60
Johnson, G. L. Apr63
Ledeboer, W. D. Dec61
Llogerot, D. A. Jul62
Marvin, R. A. Mar61
McDonald, P. G. Jun61
Morgan, R. W. Jun61
Mudd, B. A. Aug61
Raskin, S. R. Dec60
Reynolds, C. A. Apr61
Safriet, J. H. Mar61
Scott, E. B. Oct60
Shay, J. M. Mar61
Simpson, P. S. Nov61
Sommer, J. F. Dec60
Stackpole, H. C. Jul61
Stanton, T. B. Sep60
Tobey, A. G. May61
Tubbs, C. S. Jan63

Released from Active Duty

Anzalone, J. S. 2502
2dMarDivFMF 1Mar
Arnett, J. R. 0715
ForTrps FMFPac 1Mar
Barnhart, J. M. 6709
3dMAW 1Mar
Bednash, J. W. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Bennett, J. L. 0302
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Bertone, R. A. 0302
2d MarDivFMF 1Mar
Blair, P. R. 6708
3rdMAW 1Mar
Blum, R. J. 7333
NAS, Olathe, Kans 1Mar
Bowes, P. D. 0702
ForTrps FMFPac WDApr
Bright, R. C. 2502
2dMarDivFMF 1Mar
Buie, L. E. 6708
3dMAW 1Mar
Bushar, C. W. 2502
MCB CamPen 1Mar
Campbell, C. P. 0185
MCRD,SDiego 1Mar
Cargiulo, R. J. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Chadwick, G. A. 0302
2dMarDivFMF 1Mar
Clark, O. R. 9901
MCS Quant 1Mar
Coffey, K. F. 9901
ForTrps FMFLant 1Mar
Coleman, A. G. 7304
3dMAW 1Mar
Couchman, W. V. 0802
MB NB Phila 1Mar
Currie, A. D. 7335
WDApr
Dahl, G. A. 7335
WDApr
Davidson, S. F. 7333
MCS, Quant WDApr
Dekleva, J. 0302
1st MarDiv 1Mar
Delkeskamp, H. D. 0802
MCB CamPen 1Mar
Derby, P. J. 0802
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Desmond, L. C. 2502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Dickson, T. W. 7304
WDApr
Donahugh, R. S. 3502
ForTrps FMFPac 1Mar
Doornbos, C. F. 0802
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Douglass, J A. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
English, R. D. 6720
2dMAW 1Mar
Fackelman, W. J. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Field, C. F. 0802
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Flanagan, J. E. 3502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Forsythe, N. R. 3502
2dMAW 1Mar
Franzman, A. D. 0802
2dMarDivFMF 1Mar
Furman, R. K. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Gorman, J. M. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Haley, M. H. 7304
3dMAW Mar
Hamilton, J. F. 1302
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Harte, J. H. 2502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Healy, T. W. 1803
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Hennessy, T. P. 0302
2dMarDivFMF 1Mar
Herrman, L. T. 1802
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Hezel, J. D. 0130
ForTrps FMFLant 1Mar
Higley, J. P. 2502
MCRD PISC 1Mar
Hodges, F. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Hoffman, L. L. 3502
3dMAW 1Mar
Hunter, W. A. 3502
2dMAW 1Mar
Ingham, E. R. 0802
MCB, CamPen 1Mar
Jamison, K. D. 7333
2dMAW 31Mar
Johns, J. H. 0802
MCB, CamLej 1Mar
Johnson, R. J. 0802
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Kenney, E. M. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Koenig, R. C. 0802
2dMarDiv 15Mar
Koval, C. T. 7335
2dMAW WDApr
Leis, S. L. 0302
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Levin, A. 3502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Little, J. D. 3502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Lober, L. M. 2502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Maher, J. T. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Maier, A. H. 7335
3dMAW 31Mar
Mannix, W. J. 1302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Maroney, J. J. 6708
3dMAW 1Mar
Martin, A. E. 0302
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Marvin, R. A. 3502
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Mathews, J. H. 1802
1stMarDiv 1Mar
McCrocklin, R. C. 0302
MCRD, SDiego 1Mar
McGinn, W. F. 7304
2dMAW WDApr
McGrover, A. S. 3502
ForTrps FMFLant 1Mar
McMugh, J. D. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
McIntyre, H. F. 0802
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Meade, E. R. 0302
2dMarDiv 1Mar
Meeker, G. D. 2502
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif. 1Mar
Meeker, D. L. 3502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Melfe, T. A. 0130
MCB, CamPen 1Mar
Miller, W. W. 1390
2dMAW 1Mar
Morgan, R. L. 0702
ForTrps FMFPac 1Mar
Morman, R. F. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Mulvihill, G. W. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Murdock, C. W. 7304
MCAS, CherPt WDApr
Murphy, P. H. 1302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Murphy, C. A. 7335
2dMAW WDApr
Paschen, H. C. 0302
MCRD, SDiego 1Mar
Patten, J. R. 6709
2dMAW 1Mar
Perrere, C. J. 6406
2dMAW 31Mar
Perrin, J. W. 6720
MCAS El Toro 1Mar
Peterson, R. P. 7304
3dMAW 1Mar
Peterson, J. R. 0130
MCAS, El Toro 1Mar
Pike, B. P. 7333
2dMAW 1Mar
Piper, E. N. 1302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Pozza, J. B. 2502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Price, A. A. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Rankin, D. G. 3502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Rasmussen, W. A. 7335
2dMAW 1Mar
Robinson, E. J. 0130
MCAS CherPt 1Mar
Saye, W. A. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Sbragia, H. F. 0302
MCB, CamPen 1Mar
Schroeder, H. C. 2502
NAS N. Island, Calif. 1Mar
Sexton, W. C. 3502
ForTrps FMFPac 1Mar
Shawver, J. L. 6720
MCAS, CherPt 1Mar
Shea, J. E. 6709
2dMAW 1Mar
Shealy, L. F. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Shockley, C. E. 1302
5thEngrCo Roanoke, Va. 1Mar
Shumaker, E. R. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Small, R. E. 0702
ForTrps FMFPac 1Mar
Smith, F. C. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Sorrell, D. F. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Stark, H. D. 6406
2dMAW 1Mar
Stephenson, L. B. 2502
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Stonecipher, E. H. 7304
3dMAW 1Mar
Stone, W. H. 0302
MCB, CamPen 1Mar
Stuart, R. B. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar
Sullivan, J. P. 7335
3dMAW 1Mar
Van Eaton, L. 0302
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Vanbebber, C. W. 7335
MCAAS, Beaufort 1Mar
Wangsness, T. B. 6709
2dMAW WDApr
Ward, E. C. 0802
1stMarDiv 1Mar
Zappia, R. J. 0302
MCRD, PISC 1Mar

Deaths

Foote, R. E. 7302
3dMAW 24Feb
Moody, B. E. 7333
MCAAS, Beaufort 29Feb
White, R. T. 7333
3dMAW 24Feb

2d Lieutenants

Commissioned

Anderson, W. P. 5Feb
Burns, C. S. 3Mar
Dorenda, S. 2Mar
Edgell, G. P. 5Feb
Elekes, J. S. Feb
Fulmer, M. T. 5Feb
Harter, G. D. 27Feb
Hippensteel, T. O. 17Feb
Holland, J. R. 5Feb
Jackson, J. W. 15Feb
Johns, R. P. 10Feb
Jordon, G. W. 5Feb
Koerner, T. L. 6Feb
Lambert, J. E. 12Feb
McDaniel, S. E. 2Mar
Miller, C. S. 2Mar
Miner, R. L. 3Mar
Moran, L. R. 27Feb
Muyskens, D. 27Feb
Otto, M. C. 5Feb
Richardson, J. D. 29Feb
Richardson, S. M. 5Feb
Riefler, M. P. 5Mar
Scrivner, J. D. Feb
Steger, G. S. 5Feb
Stell, C. I. Feb
Temple, C. M. 8Feb
Upshaw, C. R. 24Feb
Ward, R. T. 12Feb
White, R. D. 2Mar
Williams, G. W. 2Mar
Weatherbie, J. T. 10Feb

Transfers

Anderson, J. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant
Arkison, R. A. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar
Atherton, J. P. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To MB WashDC
Baggett, C. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Beardsley, J. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Behme, J. E. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Behymer, L. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Bell, N. C. 3010
Fr MCB CamLej WDApr
To MCAS El Toro
Bernotas, A. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Bizzano, J. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Black, S. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st MarDiv 1Apr
Bledsoe, L. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Blumenkrantz, R. A. 7399
Fr NAS Pncla WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Bottom, E. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Bowman, D. G. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar
Brown, D. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Bullock, J. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac
Burnett, L. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv
Burt, R. N. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv
Bush, C. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Capin, F. L. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv
Carnes, R. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr
Carroll, K. N. 9901
Fr NAS CorpC
To MCS Quant By15Mar

Carroll, H. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Cashwell, R. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Cassidy, L. M. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarBrig

Chapis, D. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Coleman, D. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Copland, R. F. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Cornwell, K. L. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Cox, F. O. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st MarDiv 1Apr

Crompton, T. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Cullen, R. J. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS, Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar

Damore, L. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st MarDiv 1Apr

Dauer, A. F. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac

Davis, D. N. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Deal, F. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st MarDiv 1Apr

Dickinson, J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

Dickie, L. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To USS Hornet

Dougherty, J. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To MCB CamLej

Douville, R. J. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar

Dove, W. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac

Doyle, J. A. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar

Dwan, J. F. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Elefson, R. H. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Epstein, J. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st MarDiv 1Apr

Ewart, J. M. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar

Faber, P. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMAW

Fisher, R. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Fleix, W. D. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCS Quant

Floyd, D. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st MarDiv 1Apr

Furtado, R. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Gapenski, L. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Gillespie, B. M. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFPac

Gould, F. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

Graham, A. A. 3010
Fr MBC CamLej WDApr
To MCS Quant

Green, J. M. 2502
Fr 3dMAW
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Greisen, C. H. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Hanrahan, J. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Hausman, J. W. 6708
Fr 1stMAW WDApr
To 3dMAW

Heginbotham, S. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Heilman, L. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Higgins, L. M. 3010
Fr MCB CamLej WDApr
To MCB CamPen

Holder, M. A. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar

Hoppmeyer, H. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac

Johnston, R. I. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMAW

Johnson, C. M. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Kaster, S. H. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Keane, M. F. 2502
Fr 1stMar Div
To MCS Quant 1Apr

Kennedy, G. O. 9901
Fr CNABATRA
To MCS Quant 1Apr

Koppang, J. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFPac

Kurtz, P. T. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Lannes, W. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Laumbach, D. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Lawson, R. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Legro, S. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Lewis, J. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To NAS Pncla By27Apr

Marr, D. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

McCarthy, J. M. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

McFarlane, R. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

McLelland, D. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

McMinn, W. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To USS Forrestal

McCamey, A. R. 6709
Fr MCAS El Toro
To MCAAS Yuma, Ariz. 1Mar

Mitchell, G. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac

Monroe, J. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To USS Lexington

Moore, W. S. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv

Morgan, H. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Neville, W. H. 9901
To ForTrps FMFPac
Fr MCS Quant WDMar

Norton, G. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Noteboom, K. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To USS Midway

O'Brien, D. W. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Osgood, J. K. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Peaks, J. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMAW

Pfrimmer, R. E. 9901
Fr CNABATRA
To MCS Quant 1Apr

Pierce, J. S. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Rector, E. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Reed, G. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Richards, T. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMar Div

Roof, D. P. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Roundtree, L. C. 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant

Rubin, C. H. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Rutledge, D. H. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Saenz, R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac

Sapp, J. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Schroeder, G. S. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Schwarz, M. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Severs, H. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Shimota, J. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Sisson, W. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMar Div 1Apr

Smith, L. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

Southard, F. L. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1st Mar Div 1Apr

Spangler, J. F. 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Stanton, J. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Stehr, P. W. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MCS Quant 1Apr

Stevens, G. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Strand, R. H. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMAW

Swoboda, F. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFPac

Tammaro, R. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Thomas, H. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Mar

Tinsley, J. H. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Torinus, J. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Tubach, P. B. 0802
Fr Ft. Holabird, Md. WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Ulses, R. J. 2502
Fr 3dMAW
To MCS Quant 1Mar

Varelas, N. L. 3010
Fr MCB CamLej WDApr
To MCS, Quant

Vecchio, R. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

Ward, M. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

Weber, E. M. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Wiggins, S. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Williams, J. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 1stMarDiv

Wood, M. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Woods, R. M. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv 1Apr

Wright, W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To ForTrps FMFLant

Wright, G. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Deaths

Thomas, L. B.
3dMAW Feb

Warrant Officers

Permanent Promotions

Anello, B. Feb
Fr W2
To W3

Brown, G. H. Feb
Fr W2
To W3

Costanza, F. V. Feb
Fr W1
To W2

Delaney, J. J. Feb
Fr W1
To W2

Dennis, H. S. Feb
Fr W1
To W2

Martin, L. T. Feb
Fr W1
To W2

Redmond, J. E. Feb
Fr W1
To W2

Rogers, W. M. Feb
Fr W1
To W2

Young, L. R. Feb
Fr W2
To W3

Temporary Promotions

Garrison, V. T. Mar
Fr W3
To W4

Huntley, W. R. Mar
Fr W2
To W3

Sparling, J. W. Mar
Fr W2
To W3

Whitehouse, W. W. Mar
Fr W2
To W3

Appointed

Brecht, L. R. Feb
Cotton, C. R. Feb
Delacqua, R. J. Feb
Losey, C. E. Feb
Nagy, W. Feb
Nagy, C. Feb
Paige, J. J. Feb
Smiley, P. L. Feb
Smyth, J. P. Feb
Stevens, R. E. Feb
Templeton, G. E. Feb
Wildfang, H. Feb

Transfers

Bernier, R. J. 3101
Fr MB WashDC WDMar
To 2dMAW

Corbett, M. 6201
Fr MB WashDC WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Lawrence, J. E. 3510
Fr 3dMAW WDApr
To 3dMarDiv

Sheppard, W. F. 2715
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To 2dMAW

Smyth, J. P. 0130
Fr HQMC 5Mar
To MCAS CherPt

Drewyor, J. A. 6602
Fr MAD NATTC MFS WDApr
To 3dMAW

Gleim, E. C. 2715
Fr 2dMAW
To NTC GLakes ByMar25

King, J. E. 3402
Fr Tengan, Okinawa WDApr
To MCAS CherPt

Kniakowski, F. A. 3302
Fr MCS Quant 15Apr
To MCRD SDiego

Mercer, W. R. 1310
Fr Tengan, Okinawa WDMar
To MCB CamPen

Nagy, C. 0130
Fr HQMC WDMar
To Ft. Meade, Md.

Overby, R. C. 4002
Fr HQMC 1Apr
To 1stMarDiv

Peters, B. F. 2715
Fr 3dMarDiv WDApr
To 2dMarDiv

Retired

Albert, J. P. 3402
HQMC 29Feb

Seyler, E. E. 6402
2dMAW 30Apr

Deaths, Retired

Denno, J.
USNH, Quant 3Mar

Hill, I. C.
USNH, Oakland 17Feb

Kirby, J.
San Lorenzo, Calif. 15Feb

McCants, L. D.
Bogalusa, La. 1Jan

SECTION C (*To be completed in* **pen and ink** *by reporting senior*)

Considering the officer reported on in comparison with all other officers of the same grade whose professional abilities are known to you personally, indicate your estimate of this officer by marking "X" in the appropriate spaces below.

16. PERFORMANCE OF DUTY (*Based on fact*)	NOT OBSERVED	UNSATISFACTORY	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	EXCELLENT	OUTSTANDING
(a) REGULAR DUTIES							
(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES							
(c) ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES							
(d) HANDLING OFFICERS							
(e) HANDLING ENLISTED PERSONNEL							
(f) TRAINING PERSONNEL							
(g) TACTICAL HANDLING OF TROOPS (*U*							
17. TO WHAT DEGREE HAS HE EXHIB							
(a) ENDURANCE (*Physical and mental a*							
(b) PERSONAL APPEARANCE (*The trait o*							
(c) MILITARY PRESENCE (*The quality of*							
(d) ATTENTION TO DUTY (*Industry; the*							
(e) COOPERATION (*The faculty of worki*							
(f) INITIATIVE (*The trait of taking neces*							
(g) JUDGMENT (*The ability to think clea*							
(h) PRESENCE OF MIND (*The ability to t*							
(i) FORCE (*The faculty of carrying out*							
(j) LEADERSHIP (*The capacity to direct,*							
(k) LOYALTY (*The quality of rendering faithful and willing service, and unswerving allegiance under any and all circumstances*)							X
(l) PERSONAL RELATIONS (*Faculty for e*							
(m) ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT (*Effectiv*							

18. Considering the possible
Would you—

☐ NOT OBSERVED

19. Indicate your estimate of

NOT OBSERVED	UNSATI
☐	

Recruiting

MCRS, CINCINNATI
MCRS, CLEVELAND
MCRS, LOS ANGELES
MCRS, PITTSBURGH
MCRS, PORTLAND
MCRS, RICHMOND

Ground Reserve

HQ, 4TH MCRRD
11TH INF BN
25TH RIFLE CO
27TH RIFLE CO
34TH RIFLE CO
36TH RIFLE CO
39TH RIFLE CO
60TH RIFLE CO
68TH RIFLE CO
72D RIFLE CO
74TH RIFLE CO
75TH RIFLE CO
83D RIFLE CO
99TH RIFLE CO
3D 155MM HOW BN
7TH 155MM HOW BN
2D RECON BN
7TH 105MM BN
4TH COMM CO
6TH STF GRP GROUND
1ST TRUCK CO
7TH ENGINEER CO
9TH ENGINEER CO
3D 155MM GUN BTRY SP
4TH SUPPLY CO
5TH SUP CO

1stMarDiv

H&S CO, 2D BN, 5TH MARINES
1ST MED BN
3D BN, 1ST MARINES
HQ CO, 5TH MARINES
CO "E", 2D BN, 7TH MARINES
CO "F", 2D BN, 7TH MARINES
CO "G", 2D BN, 7TH MARINES
CO "H", 2D BN, 7TH MARINES

Force Troops

2D PROV AGGRESSOR CO
2D 8 INCH HOW BTRY SP
2D HAR BTRY
CO "C", 2D TK BN
2D COMP RADIO CO
COMM SPT CO, 8TH COMM BN
CO "C", 8TH MT BN
CO "D", 8TH MT BN

Recruit Depot, San Diego

2D REC TR BN
MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING UNIT
PERM PERSONNEL, COMM ELEC
SCOL BN

Security Forces

MB, OAK HARBOR
MB, LAKE MIRAMAR

Marine Corps Supply Center

4TH BN, MCSC, BARSTOW

Marine Detachments Afloat

MD, USS DES MOINES
MD, USS ROCHESTER
MD, USS TOLEDO
MD, USS BREMERTON
MAR COMM DET, USS ELDORADO
MAR COMM DET, USS MT. McKINLEY
MAR COMM DET, USS TACONIC
MAR COMM DET, USS POCONO
MD, USS F. D. ROOSEVELT
MD, USS KEARSAGE
MD, USS VALLEY FORGE
MD, USS WASP
MD, USS INTREPID
MD, BON HOMME RICHARD
MD, USS CANBERRA
MD, USS RANGER

SECTION D (*To be completed by reporting senior* **in pen and ink.**) *Record in this space a concise appraisal of the professional character of the officer reported on.* (*This space must not be left blank.*)

During 1959 these units had 100% officer membership in the Marine Corps Association!

SECTION E (*To be completed by the reporting senior*)

I CERTIFY that to the best of my knowledge and belief all entries made hereon are true and without prejudice or partiality.

Mike McCorps — (*Signature of reporting senior*)
1/1/60 — (*Date*)

SECTION F (*To be completed by officer reported on*)

I have seen this completed report. (*Check One*)

☐ I HAVE NO STATEMENT TO MAKE

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED A STATEMENT

(*Signature of officer reported on*) (*Date*)

SECTION G (*To be com* ... *reviewing officer*)

NAME OF REVIEWING OFFICER

DUTY ASSIGNMENT — INITIALS

"Be a member, Get a member"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1957 O-421001

1951 First to fly a shaft turbine helicopter anywhere.

1954 First to fly a helicopter powered by twin turbines.

1956 Kaman flew the first helicopter to be powered with a gas turbine designed specifically for helicopters.

1959 Kaman converts its production 100 percent to turbine powered helicopters, becoming the first major helicopter company to take this forward step.

THE YEARS BEHIND
PUT US YEARS AHEAD IN TURBINES

In National Defense **KAMAN** *is part of the plan*

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